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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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4 AUGUST 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

POLICE MOVE AGAINST 'WESTERN FREE-SEX CULT'

HK030724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Commentary by Lawrence MacDonald]

[Text] Beijing, July [no date as received] (AFP)--Chinese police have moved to stamp out a controversial Western free-sex cult believed to have penetrated Chinese universities with more than 100 clandestine missionaries, reliable sources said here.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said police had so far uncovered 119 of the missionaries, who allegedly masqueraded as foreign experts, particularly English teachers, on Chinese university campuses.

None had been arrested and most had left China of their own accord as police isolated them by warning Chinese to break all contacts. Four foreign cult members who remained in China were under secret surveillance, the sources said.

Chinese converts to the cult, known as the Children of God, were detained by police as soon as their foreign mentors left China, the sources said.

The fate of the converts was not known, but observers said that Chinese who participated in a secret organization could expect at least to be sentenced to re-education through labor.

About 100 Chinese and their families were believed by police to have formally joined the organization by filling in applications and paying a 10 percent salary tithe, the sources said.

A spokesman for the Chinese Public Security Ministry, asked 2 days in a row to comment on the cult's presence in China and efforts to combat it, told reporters to "call back in several days."

The ministry issued a nationwide directive in June to provincial branches to increase vigilance against cult missionaries and more than 100 suspected Chinese adherents, the sources said.

The directive described the cult as an "international anarchist organization" that had recruited members among Chinese university students with pornographic videos and free sex, the sources said.

The description of the Children of God said by the sources to be contained in the police directive conformed with information previously published abroad concerned the mysterious and controversial organization, observed said.

(According to foreign reports, followers of cult leader David Moses first appeared in Hong Kong in 1981 led by his eldest son, Johnathan Berg. After initial expansion, the cult faced a police clampdown and were forced to flee to Tokyo and then South Korea.)

(The cult surfaced again in Hong Kong and neighboring Macao in late 1984 and has been reported by a Hong Kong-based Catholic group to have recruited up to 500 members in Shanghai, reports from Hong Kong said.)

The Shanghai membership figure could not be confirmed in Beijing, but the sources said police believed members had been actively recruiting in Shanghai as well as Beijing and Guangzhou.

According to previous reports on the Children of God, male recruits are attracted with invitations to view pornographic videotapes and then seduced by a female cult member. After a man joins, he recruits his own wife or girlfriend, who is pushed to offer herself to other men as a means of further recruitment, the reports said.

Some 400 Chinese were meanwhile thought by police to have written letters in response to programs broadcast on Radio Green Village, a private Macao-based broadcasting station that had carried programs for the Children of God.

(The station, which charges for every program it broadcasts, aired a noon program produced in Macao by suspected members of the Children of God until about 6 months ago, when mounting publicity about the program's links to the cult forced cancellation, reports from Hong Kong said.)

(The station continues to carry several religious programs in Cantonese and English, but it was not known whether any were currently connected with the cult.)

Chinese police were said to have estimated world-wide membership of the Children of God at about 13,000.

(Previous reports in the Western press have said that the number of adherents could not be reliably known, but agreed with the Chinese account that leader David Moses resides in Zurich, Switzerland, where he receives funds sent to a Swiss bank account by Children of God branches throughout the world.)

/6662

CSO: 4000/311

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR LORD, SONG JIAN CELEBRATE 4 JUL--Beijing, Jul 4 (XINHUA)--The American Independence Day was celebrated at a reception given here today by U.S. Ambassador Winston Lord. Among the guests were Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Zhou Nan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0939 GMT 4 Jul 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/311

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG ON IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party loudly appealed to the public recently: "We shall not do things to deceive ourselves or others," "paying lip service and dealing with high level officers is not the correct way of doing things. If we still undertake such measures to carry out the four modernizations, the four modernizations will never be accomplished."

A domestic issue of a magazine published by XINHUA SHE carried a speech delivered by Hu Yaobang recently concerning measures to improve party discipline.

Hu Yaobang pointed out that Deng Xiaoping, not long ago, suggested "less empty words, more practical deeds." This is the key to cadres and armies work style at present time. The central, provincial and municipal organs, in particular, have had too much empty talk, and used too many cliches and slogans. Bureaus, departments and divisions of the Central organs all insist on "principles." The documents handed down to the subordinates are all "central documents," and the provincial and city organs also follow the same "principles."

The secretary general said: "I have made regular visits to the county level and also made inquiries among the cadres. They all replied by saying that they handled daily matters in line with the 'central documents' or 'central spirit.'" Then I asked 'what central spirit?' Later I found out the so called 'central documents' actually belong to either a certain ministry, a bureau or a subordinate unit of the bureau. Some of these documents were several years old. In addition, there are too many ceremonies of various awards. Everyone can be cited with certificates of merit. Despite selling of bogus medicine, people still recieved awards. Some victory meetings, citation ceremonies and criticism sessions, in fact, should be held, however, it is excessive at present. Some of these meetings and sessions just go through motions without real significance and are all formalities. It wastes money and manpower, moreover, officials are frequently required to write words of commemoration for each of the events."

Hu Yaobang made earnest appeal to all cadres, "We shall not do things which will deceive ourselves and the others as well from now on. We have to think carefully and thoroughly. All works we do should have goals. We should not waste our energy on making empty talks, exaggerations and cliches. Many young cadres work hard and with sincerity to investigate and research before

they were promoted; as soon as they were advanced, they started to keep appearances, see off those who depart and welcome those who arrive. Is such style of work acceptable? Paying lip service and dealing with officials at higher levels are not acceptable. Friends, if our cadres adopt such style of work to carry out four modernizations, then the four modernizations would be a hopeless case!"

The High Level Organs Made the Loudest Call that the Style of Not Doing Practical Deeds Must be Corrected

Hu Yaobang pointed out that there are up to 10,000 cadres in each province, therefore, in 29 provinces, cities and autonomous districts, there are more than 300,000 cadres. Counting in over 10,000 cadres from the central organs, the total amount of cadres is more than 400,000. If each cadre visited 1 or 2 villages or factories every year, then they could visit 800 villages or factories each year. If each of them held discussions with 10 people each year, they would be able to talk to 4,000,000 people each year. Such visits and discussions will enable us to understand the factual situation of the common people. However, there are still many cadres who have not made such visits. Even if they did so, the reports they brought back were all monotonous and similar in contents. First of all, they suggest that the central government should pay special attention to certain areas, secondly; we should develop the hilly areas and make plans in line with local conditions and finally we should correct the work style of the cadres etc. As a matter of fact, these are all recorded on paper. The most important thing is how to help people solve practical problems and how to help local cadres to make progress. We have to engage in actual deeds. If we have to follow the "principles" in whatever we are engaging in, then "principles" will become cliches.

The secretary general said: "We are now making a strong appeal to correct work style. In the meantime, we should adopt proper measures. The central organs are over-staffed. They now have more people than when they started implementing the principles of efficiency and simplicity 2 years ago. I discussed with Comrade Ziyang a few days ago about whether it is possible that we dispatch 50,000 people to the areas where industries have fallen behind and where farm lands are underdeveloped to work for 2 years to help the development there. The ones who are dispatched will keep their old residency and the old job will also be reserved. In addition, they will get guaranteed vacation.

Hu Yaobang said: "The slogans of the organs at high levels are frequently proclaimed such as to strive for progress with determination, to expand and march forward, however, in fact, are we indeed striving for progress with determination? Are we imbued with vitality as if we are determined to carry out socialism and modernization? It does not seem to be in some places to me. We have to take measures to stop empty talk and to engage in practical deeds. As long as we turn such trends around, all phases of work will be improved.

12958/12859

CSO: 4005/706

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC DEMOCRACY, SPECIAL PRIVILEGES DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 103, 1 May 86 p 94

[Article by Dong Min [2639 2494]: "Sidelights on 4th Session of 6th NPC"]

[Text] The difference between the current NPC and any of the previous ones is that there are restraints and special privileges among all delegates which can be distinguished from the arrangement of seating at the 4th Session of 6th NPC.

Except the podium, all seats are arranged in alphabetical order of the last names of the delegates. Leaders of the central, provincial, city and autonomous region organs, merely in the capacity of the delegates of the people, were seated among the delegates of the masses.

Nevertheless, the new "seating arrangement" can only reflect equality in form. Since there are differences in positions and responsibilities among all delegates, therefore, actual differences are still in abundance. For instance, some delegates complained that certain documents were not available to them before the conference. Only when the conference was in progress, they were able to read those documents. Again, some of them expressed that the "right to know" was not respected. Many events and measures which should have been made known to the delegates had been kept from them. A number of delegates were dissatisfied with the report presented by Judge Yang Yichen [2799 2496 6591]. Although he indicated that the higher the ranks of the cadres of their children, and the better known the persons, the more closely they should be investigated and dealt with. However, Yang did not give one single example of such cases. All he presented were non-high levels cases.

When the NPC and CPPCC were in session and many participants demanded equality, democracy and "rule by law," the Guangdong delegates, on the contrary, enjoyed special "privileges." During the current NPC, it was said that the Guangdong delegation made the fewest complaints. However, it does not have anything to do with "special privileges."

In recent years, people of other provinces all were prejudiced against Guangdong. They consider that Guangdong had benefitted from the "open-door" policy and "reform." Guangdong delegates, indeed admit that the "open-door" policy has brought good fortune to their province, therefore they extended their welcome to all the delegates from other provinces to witness the miracle of "reform."

During the conference, there was a report that a delegate from Shanxi visited a friend at the Guangdong delegation and discovered that the food there was excellent and suspected that they had enjoyed "special privileges." He learned later that it was because the reception department of the conference had notified the Guangdong delegation of the shortage of vegetable supplies from Beijing and asked the Guangdong delegation to take care of their own meals. As a result, Guangdong Province had shipped vegetables via two chartered planes carrying members of the Standing Committee and CPC representatives to the delegation. The delegate from Shanxi later recognized the good result of "open-door" policy.

Is Three Thousand to Zero Democracy?

Concerning the report made by Zhao Ziyang, some delegates talked in private that there was no mention about democracy in the report. However, they all agreed that the conference was democratic.

People from abroad always have their opinions of the NPC. They feel that the NPC is just "going through the motions" or a "rubber stamp." The present NPC immediately engaged in propaganda in order to counter such criticism.

XINHUA SHE conducted a special interview with historian and Deputy Secretary General Zhou Gucheng [0719 6253 1004] during the conference. In order to make the immediate response from Zhou authoritative, the XINHUA SHE reporter described Zhou Gucheng as this: "This distinguished historian has the complete view of this country and the world. He discussed the world of today and yesterday and he thoroughly analyzed our democracy and the development of rule by law."

What was Zhou Gucheng's analysis? He said:

"In our country, whenever the NPC was convened, the resolutions submitted to the NPC for deliberation, and the drafts of legal matters all embrace opinions of all circles including that of experts. These resolutions and legal matter drafts are deliberated by three thousand representatives before they are ratified. This is true democracy."

Zhou continued to discuss the parliamentary democracy of the western countries. He said: "In the west, when a resolution is submitted to the parliament for ratification, even if there are only 50 votes for and 49 votes against the resolution, it will still be ratified. Therefore, it can not be considered true democracy. Three thousand votes to zero votes is much more convincing than fifty to forty-nine. It is more democratic."

It is indeed strange talk and an absurd theory. The reporter asked a delegate at the NPC, who is from the academic circle, for an opinion on the interview with Zhou Gucheng. The delegate straightforwardly disagreed with Zhou. He said that Zhou was now at the age of 88 and there was one more Cu Lao (Tunan), our country could not play old-man politics anymore. He considered that the praise the XINHUA reporter had showered Laozhou was excessively high because Zhou's theory will not fit into the real society of the west. It is too far

behind the times. The Chinese politics at the present time is a democracy of political consultation but not the consummate democracy; the westerners do not believe in democracy of political consultation. The westerner believes in "one person one vote" democracy, but not "democracy" of political consultation among the delegates. Everything has to be decided by votes. Even if the result is 50 to 49, the measure still has to be implemented. This is so called "true democracy." The delegate said in suspicion: "How can Lao Zhou forget the organizational principle of Chinese Communist Party that the 'minority is subordinate to the majority!'"

Three Taiwan Hands

He emphasized that we have to admit that Chinese democracy is still on a primitive level. We can not deny the fact that western countries enjoy better democratic systems than we do because our legal system is not perfect and our consultative system is far behind theirs. It will not help ourselves in our political development to deny the fact that democracy in the west is more perfect than ours. Take the current session of the NPC for example; he said, "Have there not been 'three hands' raised in opposition? But, regrettably, it is said that those have been three hands raised by Taiwanese delegates"; not even the delegates from Hong Kong dare raise their hands in opposition. Is this not a sufficiently clear indication of the problem? To my knowledge, during the panel discussions, delegates who revealed the intention to cast negative votes were far more numerous than those "three hands raised by Taiwanese delegates." But when a vote was called in the plenary, only the "Taiwanese" supported democracy. Where on earth, Mr Zhou wondered aloud, does the "high democratic system exist now?"

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CSO: 4005/706

4 August 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INCREASE IN CRIME IN RURAL AREAS REPORTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Lack of Entertainment Blamed for Increase of Rape Cases in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Criminal offenses in various parts in China have developed a new situation which calls for attention; the ratio of criminal cases in rural areas has been increasing every year with rape cases in particular which constitutes half of the total criminal cases. Specialists attribute this situation to the lack of legitimate cultural entertainment in rural life, therefore they appeal to the society to care about the spiritual and cultural life of the farmers and start a drive to provide "spiritual support for the poor."

According to the statistics released by Tianjin Municipality, the Tianjin courts at all levels tried 522 rape cases last year with 584 criminals. Among the 522 cases, 524 cases occurred in rural areas and among the 584 criminals, 230 were farmers.

Criminologists have paid special attention to this development. They predict that if the government does not adopt proper measures to prevent and control crime in rural areas, based on the current speed of growth in criminal cases, in a few years, the situation will be even worse. The projections which have been put forward by criminologists have a definite basis. Most of the farmers have been much better off in recent years. The new economic development has encouraged a strange change in rural criminal offenses. For instance, the robberies of food, fertilizer and seed have dramatically decreased; in some places, they have all together disappeared. On the contrary, serious robberies of horses and donkeys, stores and machinery have markedly increased; general crimes of frequent occurrence such as peeping into ladies' lavatories, breaking windows and invading other's privacy have reduced, however, grave crimes of gang rapes and sexual abuse of young girls have been continuous.

A TIANJIN RIBAO reporter has visited a small village to conduct a research. The people in the village live on reeds and the farmers ride mopeds to go to work and ride buses to the city. People are wealthy. But in a small village as this with only 200 laborers, there were nine young men who committed hooliganism; as a result, they were put into jail. One criminal explained the intention of the crime by saying that reading novels was not satisfying, movies were all boring. Gambling was fun at the very beginning but it got tiresome

later on. Then he started to fool around with girls to look for excitement. Experts are very concerned about the current situation. They recognize that this reflects the fact that the rural areas lack legitimate entertainment, therefore, they appealed to society to care for the spiritual, and cultural life of the farmers and start the drive to provide spiritual support for the poor.

12958/12859

CSO: 4005/706

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU SHENG ON PROMOTING STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY

HK100721 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 2

[Speech by Hu Sheng [5170 4939]: "A Talk on the Study of Sociology" (slightly abridged by GUANGMING RIBAO)]

[Text] Editor's note: Through the efforts of the entire sociological circles, China's sociology has been taken seriously by society since its reestablishment. The enlarged meeting of the standing committee members of the Chinese Society of Sociology, which was held in Beijing from 26 to 28 April, put forth a definite policy for the development of China's sociology. It laid a new foundation for the unity of the sociological circles and the study of sociology. Hu Sheng, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Fei Xiaotong, president of the Chinese Society of Sociology, spoke at the meeting, discussing the problems concerning the conditions for the development of sociology in our country, the policy and methods for establishing sociology with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and the reform of the society and the style of learning. The following is the text of Hu Sheng's speech. [End editor's note]

Over the past 6 years since its establishment in March 1979, the Chinese Society of Sociology has done much to reestablish sociology. Through their work, sociological workers have attracted wide attention of the society.

During this period, Comrade Fei Xiaotong has not only loudly appealed to the public for the reestablishment of sociology, but has also offered many ideas on the orientation, policies, and methods for the development of sociology. I think these are very good ideas. For example, in his "Establish China's Sociology," written in 1982, our revered Comrade Fei said that "it is necessary to build our sociology into one under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, consistent with Chinese realities, and serving socialist construction." He said: "China's sociology should be one that reflects the socialist nature and the characteristics of the Chinese nation. In content, it can neither be a simple repeat of the sociology before liberation, nor a direct introduction from the sociology of any other countries. Although we must critically assess the achievements inherited from all previous branches of sociology and critically assimilate the achievements of Western sociology

we must base ourselves on the realities of the current Chinese society and, through the test of practice, gradually develop our own sociology." He also proposed that in order to establish China's own sociology, we must start with the investigation and study of reality. He said: "In order to acquire the knowledge of the science of society, it is necessary to carry out a systematic study of certain problems and within certain spheres, and raise our perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge through analysis and systematization. Therefore, we must start establishing sociology, which is based on the Chinese reality, with a scientific investigation of the Chinese society." I agree with our revered Comrade Fei on these fundamental points. In addition, I would like to make a brief review of the history of sociology in China.

Before liberation, the Marxists did not talk about sociology. At that time, some Marxists gave lectures in universities under the name of sociology, but what they talked about was actually the theory of historical materialism. Although the Marxists paid much attention to the study of society at that time, they did not regard this study as sociology. Comrade Mao Zedong also advocated social investigation and personally carried out rural investigation. The main focus of his investigation was the economy, but he did not restrict his investigation solely to this field. In the 1930's, Comrade Chen Hansheng also made some rural investigations in the KMT-controlled areas. Comrade Xue Muqiao and others established a society to study the Chinese rural economy, and their investigations and studies were not restricted to the economic field either; some even touched on the sphere of sociology. But why did the Marxists not recognize sociology at that time? Because when sociology was introduced into China from the Western world at that time, it generally discussed the questions of how to solve social problems and maintain a good social order under the original social system. Although the Chinese sociologists also realized that China was poor and backward with all kinds of social problems, and they had also pondered the questions of China's development and advance, they did not draw a conclusion from their study that the old social system should be fundamentally transformed. They only considered these problems within the frame of the old social system. But the conclusion drawn by the Marxists from their study of the Chinese society was that all sorts of social problems in China, such as poverty, backwardness, the prostitution in the cities, and banditry in the countryside, were all the outcome of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system. Therefore, in order to eliminate these phenomena and solve these problems, it was necessary to carry out a fundamental transformation of the social system through revolution, through overthrowing imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. The essence of the debate between Hu Shi and Li Dazhao on the question of "problems" and "isms" soon after Marxism was introduced in China also lay on this point. The criticism of Mr Yan Yangchu made by the magazine of the Rural Economy Research Institute in the 1930's was of the same nature. Of course, we should admit that Mr Yan Yangchu was pondering the question of China's rural development with sincerity and had done much work in this respect. However, his guiding ideology and efforts were restricted within the range of transforming the countryside without touching the land system. According to the Marxists, we could never find a way out for China's countryside in that way. The main task for the Marxists then was to expound the necessity of revolution and to explore the road of revolution. Thus,

they could not but negate all kinds of viewpoints advocating the solution of various social problems without carrying out revolution--this naturally included sociology of this kind. At that time, many sociologists held the above-mentioned viewpoints. This was mainly because they were restricted by the education they had received and their social position. They did not cherish the intention of preserving the old and rotten social system, or at least, not all of them cherished this intention! After, in the period of anti-Japanese national united front and the democratic movement, quite a few sociologists made friends with the Marxists.

After liberation, there was a fundamental change in the situation. Especially, after 1956, the main task for us was no longer the revolution in the social system. It had been changed from destroying the old world to the building of the new. Along with this change, there had also to be a change in the policy and content of our research in the field of social sciences. However, for rather a long time, we were unable to realize this change. Everyone admits that in our socialist construction, we need the guidance of Marxism and need the weapon of social science. But for various reasons, some important branches of social science have not been sufficiently emphasized. For example, after the "readjustment" of university faculties and departments in 1952, sociology, political science, and the science of law were actually abolished. In 1954, I took part in the preparatory work for publication of several academic journals. At that time, only three academic journals--JINGJI YANJIU, ZHIXUE YANJIU, and LISHI YANJIU--were published. Apart from the influence of the Soviet Union, another reason was the influence of the concept formed in our long-term revolutionary struggle. I would like to say something about this influence in terms of sociology.

First, some comrades think that since we have historical materialism, sociology is no longer needed. This is obviously wrong. Historical materialism is a basic theory and basic viewpoint on the history of society. We can use it to guide our study of law, sociology, political science, and history. But it cannot replace other concrete subjects. This is just the same as the fact that dialectics of nature can guide the study of physics but cannot replace physics.

Second, it was correct to put forward the task of overthrowing the three big mountains during the revolutionary period, in order to fundamentally solve social problems and to make our society develop and advance. However, this does not mean that after the old social system is overthrown and the socialist system is established, all social problems can naturally be solved and the society can advance spontaneously. All of us may already have a deeper understanding of this through our practice over the past more than 30 years.

The establishment of the socialist system has laid a reliable foundation for the smooth progress of our society and provided us with conditions for solving various social problems. Under the old social system, since there existed contradictions that could not be solved by themselves, there could not be a benign cycle in various fields of social life. Sometimes, there could only

be a vicious cycle. Therefore, various social problems, such as prostitution and banditry, could not be solved. Under the socialist system, which was established after the victory of the revolution, there is the possibility of attaining a benign cycle in various fields of our social life. Thus, all kinds of social problems can possibly be solved. However, in order to realize the benign cycle and solve all kinds of social problems, we have yet to make great efforts and carry out research in many fields.

Third, the question of how to deal with old sociology, including modern bourgeois sociology in the Western world. Many materials collected by bourgeois sociology are useful, and their methods of research can also be taken as our reference. For example, the earliest book on China's secret societies may be the one published in Singapore, which is entitled "The Hung Society." The book was written by the British colonialists after making a special investigation of the many secret and influential societies among the Chinese inhabitants, which they had discovered at that time. Their research was based on the need to maintain their colonialist rule and was aimed at finding out what role these social organizations played in obstructing their colonialist rule and how they could be made use of by the colonialists. Since they had these objectives in mind, their researchers would not have willfully fabricated false stories, because such stories could be of no use to them at all. However, since they were restricted by their objectives of study, they might have just paid attention to certain materials, to the neglect of some other materials, which might be very important. We can make use of their materials according to our needs, but of course, must make some appropriate assessments and additions.

We cannot only make use of the materials collected by bourgeois sociology and absorb some of its methods, but also use some of its achievements in research for our reference. Of course, the purpose of bourgeois sociology is to find a method for attaining a benign cycle in the society under the capitalist system and enabling various social sectors to develop harmoniously. The achievements of this sociological research embody the experience of bourgeois rule. It was reasonable for us not to absorb such experience during the period of revolution. But now we are studying the questions of how to attain a benign cycle of the entire society under the socialist system and enable various sectors of our society, including our political life, economic life and cultural life, as well as national relations, town and country relations, and family relations, to develop harmoniously, because under the socialist system disharmony or even a vicious cycle may also occur if we do not handle things well. In this sense, there is some common ground between the purpose of our sociology and that of bourgeois sociology. Of course, there are differences in principle between the socialist system and the capitalist system. Due to its inherent basic contradictions, a benign cycle cannot be maintained in all fields of the capitalist society. But we should admit that when there are no serious crises and revolution, the capitalist society can generally move on smoothly, otherwise it could not exist. We must not mechanically copy these experiences from the capitalist society, but there must be something useful that we can use for reference. Have we not sought experiences from the feudalist "rule of the years of Zhenguan?"

Can we not also learn something from the harmonious movement in certain fields of the capitalist society? Of course, some problems of the capitalist society have never been, and can never be solved. This is decided by the nature of the capitalist system. However, it has also provided us with negative experience, which is also useful to us.

In short, some materials obtained by bourgeois scholars in their social research, some of their methods, and some of their achievements can also be used by us. The question is how we are going to use them. From this we can see that it is wrong to totally negate old sociology and modern bourgeois sociology. Our revered Comrade Fei once said: "We now realize that it is incorrect or even wrong to overdo criticism and to totally negate what our predecessors did. This is by no means an attitude of historical materialism." I agree with him on this point. If we really use Marxist viewpoints to make analysis, we can certainly make use of certain materials and methods left over from old sociology and absorb certain bourgeois research achievements so that they may serve our socialist cause.

Generally speaking, China's sociology can be greatly developed. Such development is both possible and necessary. Over the past year or so, many discussions have been carried out in the sociological circles on questions such as the definition of sociology and the objects of study. These discussions may be necessary in studying a new subject. What on earth are the objects of study in this field? I cannot say clearly. Social sciences are classified and are studied in various different categories. Economics is a science dealing with economic phenomena, political science deals with political matters, and ideology is studied by some other branches of learning. Although we can study social phenomena by dividing them up into several parts, in reality, they are interrelated and interact on each other. We may say that there are some comprehensive social phenomena. For example, we did not talk much about the way of life in the past, but in the current reform of the economic structure, it has become a common topic of conversation. What kind of problem is it? Is it an economic problem? Of course, it has something to do with the economy, but it is not merely an economic problem, it is a comprehensive social problem. Take the question of marriage as another example. This is an old problem. It is related to the economy, but also to ideology and cultural tradition. It is also a comprehensive social phenomenon. The study of the population problem has now become a special branch of learning. This is another comprehensive social problem. Another example is the question of small towns and cities which our revered Comrade Fei has studied. He has made remarkable achievements in this respect. Of course, to a great extent, this is an economic problem. But it is not just an economic problem, it is a comprehensive problem. In short, there is ample scope for the study of sociology.

I am in favor of regarding investigation and study as the basic skills for the study of sociology. No, there must be theories for the study of sociology. But whence the theories? They can emerge only in practice. Theories come from practice, not from books, whether Chinese or foreign books.

We are now in the course of overall reform. There are often violent changes in our society, which are full of rich, vivid, and concrete things. Only when we gain a good understanding of these things can we sum up our new experiences and solve our new problems. For this reason, I am fully in favor of going deep into the reality to carry out investigation and study. This is a basic job. Of course, we must also pay attention to improving our investigation and study methods.

Under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, there is an Institute of Sociology. It has done some work, but it is still hard to say how great its achievements are. I hope the comrades in this institute will have more contact with other sociologists throughout China and, through the Chinese Society of Sociology, strengthen their ties with all scholars of sociology in the country. They must also make more contact with the institutes of sociology in various localities and universities and colleges. The Institute of Sociology has published a magazine--SHEHUIXUE YANJIU [SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH]. The editorial board has the duty to establish and strengthen contacts with various circles so as to publish more and better investigation reports and these on sociology.

Our revered Comrade Fei once raised the question of how to run our society of sociology well. In recent years, many societies have been established. It seems that we need to study a series of questions such as how to run these societies well and what forms of organization and activity should be adopted so that they can really promote our academic study. At present, in some national level societies, there are a large number of presidents, vice presidents, secretaries-general, deputy secretaries-general, honorary chairmen, directors, and secretaries. They look like large leading organs, but actually they do not play any important role. Sometimes, due to the swollen leading bodies, there are some personal disputes. The leading bodies have to be re-elected at regular intervals, and mass meetings are generally held for this purpose. This is really a waste of money and manpower. It seems entirely unnecessary to hold mass meetings merely for the reelection, but if mass meetings are not held, the reelection cannot be conducted, because it is in violation of the regulations. Thus, everything is difficult. We have bound ourselves hand and foot by drawing up a set of regulations. The main activity of the societies is to hold all kinds of symposia. In this way, they can help promote our academic research. Through these symposia we can exchange information and ideas, carry out discussions on different views, and create a lively atmosphere for our academic research. We must use this form correctly. Now, formalism has appeared in many, though not all, of our symposia. The symposia have no purpose. The participants are not clear about the problems to be addressed or what results to expect. In this connection, our revered Comrade Fei has had a very good idea, that is, the work of the societies can chiefly be done by various provincial branches, while the general office, with a small working staff, is mainly responsible for liaison work. On China's vast territory, I am afraid it is very difficult to hold frequent "nationwide" meetings. Of course, there are also many problems in the practice

of various provincial branches and their mutual relations. In my opinion, under China's social conditions, the question of how to organize all kinds of societies is also a question of sociology. In this regard, we can also refer to the experiences of some Western societies. But their social conditions differ from ours. If some comrades are interested in studying the situation in various societies, finding out their successful experiences and existing problems, and advancing feasible plans for our reform, it will also be a kind of significant research work. If we run our societies well, we will be able to play a positive role in improving our style of study and promoting our academic research. If we do not, we will not only waste money and manpower but will also poison our style of study. So, this is by no means a small matter.

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CSO: 4005/833

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUTH FEDERATION ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

OW080508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--The second meeting of the Sixth Committee of the All-China Youth Federation closed in Beijing this afternoon. The meeting elected Luo Sang [3157 2718], Li Yuanchao, Zhang Baoshun, and Shi Guangnan as additional vice presidents of the federation.

During the 6-day meeting members enthusiastically reviewed the youth federation's work over the last 3 years and discussed its tasks during the new historical period. The meeting adopted a resolution on the standing committee's work report.

The meeting also elected 20 additional standing committee members. They are Ba Shizhen [1572 0013 3791] (female, Monggol nationality), Tian Yuan [3944 3293], Liu Bingsen [0491 3521 2773], Li Gang [2621 0474], Li Keqiang, Li Mingren [2621 2494 0088], Li Yuanchao, Zhang Guodong [1728 0948 2767], Zhang Baoshun, Zhang Honghai [1728 5725 3198], Chen Xiaoguang [7115 2556 0342], Zhao Yuji [6392 3768 0679], Hou Yuewen [0186 6460 2429] (Man nationality), Luo Sang (Tibetan nationality), Jiang Dawei [5592 1129 3634], Tan Zhigang [6009 1807 0474] (Zhuang nationality), Zeng Zeng [2582 1073], Pan Weiming [3382 4850 2494], Huo Zhenhuan [7202 7201 1403], and Qu Xianhe [4234 1720 0735].

On behalf of the CYL Central Committee Song Defu, its first secretary, spoke at the meeting. He urged youth organizations at various levels and their members to play a greater role in the modernization drive and reunification of the motherland.

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CSO: 4005/833

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DOCUMENTS ON UNITED FRONT WORK IN NEW PERIOD PUBLISHED

OW120321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--A book entitled "Selected Documents on United Front Work in the New Period" [Xin shi Qi tong yi zhan xian wen xian xuan bian 2450 2514 2601 3827 0001 2069 4848 2429 3759 6693 4482] was recently published and openly distributed by the Central Party School Publishing House.

The book, which was compiled by the United Front Work Department and the Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, with the approval of the CPC Central Committee, incorporates a total of 87 important documents about united front operations and nationalities and religious affairs of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, and other relevant central departments, following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as speeches, articles, letters, and comments made and written by party and state leaders. The book, which fully shows the major successes achieved by the party Central Committee in the new period in upholding and developing united front theories in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, will be significant in helping the vast number of party members, cadres, and the masses understand and implement united front theories, principles, and policies during the new period.

The book has also been published in five minority languages.

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CSO: 4005/833

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BEIJING MAYOR AT EDUCATION MEETING--[Report by Shen Lizhu] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong made an announcement at this year's municipal educational work meeting: Beginning on 1 July, middle school and primary school teachers who have worked for more than 30 years and shown good job performance will be rewarded after they retire. Beijing Municipality has decided to implement the system of 9-year compulsory education this year. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held an educational work meeting from 9 to 11 July to discuss how to make compulsory education universal. He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, spoke at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 11 Jul 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/833

4 August 1986

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MAYOR ON ORIENTING SHANGHAI TO WORLD, FUTURE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with Jiang Zemin, mayor of Shanghai, in Shanghai, by reporter Li Anding [2621 1344 1353]: "Preparing Shanghai for the Future"; date of interview not given]

[Text] On a brilliantly sunny day in May, a high-level delegation comprising 12 mayors boarded a plane at Capital Airport in Beijing for Barcelona, Spain, where they would represent China at the international conference on "population and the future of the city." The delegation was led by the mayor of China's largest city, Mayor Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046] of Shanghai.

Before he flew overseas, Jiang Zemin told reporters, "Shanghai belongs to China. It also belongs to the world. Of course I do not just mean that Shanghai has overtaken Mexico City and Tokyo to become the world's most populous city. I also have in mind Shanghai's superior geographical location and formidable economic prowess. As people in business around the world shift their attention to the Asian and Pacific region, Shanghai, the international metropolis on the Pacific coast, has come to occupy a central position. As far as China is concerned, Shanghai will play an even more crucial role in the open door policy and in invigorating the economy. For this reason, vitalizing and transforming Shanghai and making full use of its advantages will inevitably be a vital strategic step that China must take if it is to enter the Asian and Pacific economic sphere and the world market."

In June 1985, Jiang Zemin, 58, stepped down as Minister of Electronic Industry to assume the mayoralty of Shanghai. When I went to interview him, he was reading the English version of a document on urbanization, "The Rome Declaration." He told me that there is much China can learn from the experience of the world in urbanization and noted that the development of Shanghai can benefit tremendously from his latest opportunity to get in touch with mayors from big cities all over the world.

I

As the mayor of a great world city, Jiang Zemin has been keenly aware of the arduous nature of his mission from his first day in office.

Jiang Zemin's life as a revolutionary began 40 years ago when he was a student at Jiaotong University in Shanghai. At the time he acutely felt that Shanghai was the abnormal product of colonial rule. A patchwork of concessions, the city was laid out haphazardly, with each concession running its own public facilities. For instance, there was no single universal voltage and pipes of varying sizes were used. Even the routes of trolley-buses did not form a coherent pattern. All this showed that colonialists, locked in their struggle for interests, had no regard for the overall, unified and long-term planning of the city. When Shanghai was liberated, he was sent to take over a large food factory and witnessed the graceful style of Marshal Chen Yi [7115 3015], Shanghai's first mayor under new China, as an urban administrator. For historical reasons, however, Shanghai exclusively emphasized its function as an industrial base for 3 decades, to the neglect of its other functions as a great city. Over time such problems as obsolete equipment, aging technology, a backward infrastructure and environmental deterioration became more and more serious.

All this has been summed up by some urban scholars as the "Shanghai syndrome." Where does the crux of the problem lie? How do we adapt the remedy to suit the problem? State Council leaders have pointed out that Shanghai's infrastructural facilities directly impact the municipality's status in the nation and the Asian Pacific region, and failure to put together a sound infrastructure could lead to Shanghai's decline. In the future, Shanghai should improve its infrastructure and investment environment step by step with a clear sense of priority. Indeed, we can imagine Shanghai a stage and its infrastructure, the pillars of the stage. If the pillars are not sturdy, how can we even begin to talk about staging dramatic performances that would catch the eye of the world?

After comparing Shanghai with other major cities around the world that he has visited, Jiang Zemin discovered the historical absence of long-term, systematic overall planning in the municipality. Yet the layout of infrastructural developments and the creation of an attractive investment environment cannot for a moment be severed from the guidance or restraint of an overall plan. Today, an overall plan for urban development in Shanghai has finally materialized, after years of studies, investigations and design efforts by experts.

Mayor Jiang Zemin took out a handsome planning manual and said to me, "The central government has decided that Shanghai should strive to be an opened, multi-functional urban center. Accordingly, in drawing up our latest plan, we tried to stay away from the traditional piecemeal, "incremental" approach. Instead, we followed the trend of social development and looked at urban and rural areas as a whole. The overall plan envisions a four-level urban system--the city proper, satellite towns, small towns and rural market towns."

Then he outlined to me in simple, succinct language Shanghai's urban development blueprint. The city proper will consist of the existing urban areas and Pudong, soon to be developed. Radiating from and connected to this urban hub are seven satellite towns, including Wusong, Jiading, Minhang and Jinshan. Wedged between these towns will be extensive green belts. City proper will be linked to the satellite towns by expressways, express train

services and other major arteries of communication; satellite towns will be connected to one another by beltways. Urban industries will gradually be dispersed to the satellite towns, while county towns and small market towns will develop township and town enterprises and build production bases for non-staple foodstuffs, such as vegetables, eggs and poultry.

At this point, Jiang Zemin noted with emphasis the need to prevent industry from polluting the ecology and water resources. The sensible distribution of production and the proper layout of a network of towns will enable our children and children's children to live in an clean, fresh urban environment amid economic prosperity and a flourishing culture.

I asked, "In the near future, what will be Shanghai's new projects in urban construction?" He said excitedly, "The next 5 years will be a time when Shanghai will experience the most radical changes and fastest growth in its history. For a start, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will set aside half the state investments in capital construction to finance infrastructural projects. In addition, we will make full use of foreign capital."

II

Mayor Jiang Zemin greatly admired the municipal leading group before him for formulating a strategy for Shanghai's total vitalization in conjunction with the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In the year and more since he assumed office, he and his colleagues have worked hard in a no-nonsense way to turn the blueprint into reality. They are firmly committed to the open door policy and reform. At the same time, they have inherited and are perpetuating the party's excellent style, thereby deriving wisdom and strength from the masses.

A pair of black-framed, broad-rimmed eyeglasses and a mop of black hair brushed backward have become the new mayor's trademark on the TV screen. Ordinarily, though, he prefers wearing a peaked cap with the brim pulled down so that he can go out for inspection, undisturbed and incognito. No 46 and 71 buses are notoriously crowded, so he rode from terminal to terminal to get a taste of being pushed and jostled. When residents complained about the rising prices of vegetables, he went marketing, a bamboo basket in hand, to listen to public comments. When the city was battered by torrential rain for several days running, he and Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], secretary of the municipal CPC committee, each carried an umbrella and waded through knee-deep muddy water to visit and comfort members of the public affected by the downpour. Now and then a citizen may recognize him in public and soon 60 or 70 people will gather around him, thus setting the stage for an earnest dialogue between mayor and citizens as they stand on the street. Many an idea for improving urban construction is conceived on such an occasion.

To relieve traffic congestion, some people have proposed that more elevated roads be built. Others disagree, suggesting that a subway should be constructed first. Jiang Zemin supports the latter view and argues that while elevated roads thin out vehicular flow, a subway can do a better job in dispersing people. He said, "Shanghai is the only city in the world with a population exceeding 10 million that does not have a subway. This, coupled

with the fact that Shanghai residents do not have cars to take them from one place to another, has intensified the demand for public transport. There is worry that once we have a more convenient means of transport in the subway, the difficulties of the outward dispersal of population will be compounded. I believe just the opposite will happen. When it becomes easier to move around, people should be even more willing to live in the suburbs with its fresh air."

Since liberation, 50 to 60 percent of bureau-level departments in the municipal government have been concentrated in the more fashionable areas of the Bund and Huangpu, while over 10,000 production points have been housed downtown, with many enterprises occupying some historically prestigious financial and trading buildings. Everybody took this state of affairs for granted for years. Jiang Zemin, however, is determined to change it. He has demanded that municipal administrative organizations and enterprises make plans to gradually vacate the buildings and leave the "golden mile" so that the Bund can regain its former splendor as a financial and trade center in East Asia where myriad merchants congregated.

A major mission essential to the realization of the Seventh 5-year Plan is to relay on scientific and technological progress and expedite the transformation of traditional industries. Some people say that Shanghai will face a decline in science and technology because all new industries overseas have been born in newly developed areas far away from big cities. Jiang Zemin said, "Not so. The creation of high-tech areas like the Silicon Valley in the United States is possible only when there is a cluster of universities and research institutions with their pool of talent, where conditions exist for close technical cooperation, where humidity is relative high and where temperatures are modest. In all these respects Shanghai is qualified. High-tech industries, including biotechnology, microelectronics, optic fiber communications, marine engineering, materials science and artificial intelligence will be given priority in Shanghai to make the municipality a pioneer and bridge in the development of new technologies in the nation."

III

As vice minister of the State Import and Export Commission in the early 80's, Jiang Zemin headed China's first overseas study mission on special economic zones [SEZ]. During the trip, which was coordinated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD], he visited and studied over 10 well-known export processing zones in Asia, Europe and Latin America and later made an explanatory speech at a session of the standing committee of the National People's Congress called to consider SEZ rules and regulations. That the new mayor has years of experience in foreign economic work has naturally caught the attention of the international press.

Some foreign, Hong Kong and Macao reporters accompanying a high-level delegation of U.S. businessmen when the latter toured China asked Jiang Zemin a very pointed question, "Why do so many foreign businessmen complain that Shanghai people are particularly 'shrewd' and hard to negotiate with?" Jiang Zemin answered humorously, "It is a good thing to be 'shrewd.' I, for one, would rather deal with a shrewd opponent. We can rush through negotiations and sign a contract hastily, and superficially this might keep everybody

happy. But often what happens is that both parties would be dragged into a quagmire and end up bearing a grudge against each other. The term, 'pre-feasibility studies,' has been very popular in the West lately. Frankly speaking, we in Shanghai are not yet smart enough in this area. I will demand that our negotiators develop a strategic vision and step up pre-feasibility studies on the capital needs, costs, and returns of any project as well as its ability to recoup the original investments, and related infrastructural facilities. To sum up, foreign economic work cannot remain at the stage of "winning and dining" and exchanging social pleasantries. Instead we must do our homework meticulously in advance. The better prepared we are, the more successful negotiations with foreigners will be and the greater the results."

It is a bold experiment to take advantage of Shanghai's special economic status, make use of more foreign capital aggressively and effectively to fill the shortfall in domestic capital and materials, and gain a useful "head start." The aim is to achieve Shanghai's strategic objectives in economic development. In this connection, Jiang Zemin said that in raising funds, Shanghai must continue to actively absorb direct foreign investments, on the one hand, and gradually master the skills of raising funds on the international financial market and put foreign commercial loans to good use, on the other. That way Shanghai will have access to diversified sources of funds raised through a variety of channels.

Mayor Jiang Zemin also quoted some international examples to show that using foreign capital to finance infrastructural projects is a complex task. This is because such projects are highly capital-intensive, require a long construction period, and earn no foreign exchange to pay back the original loans. He believes that when Shanghai resorts to foreign capital to fund an infrastructural project, it must have a strategic vision. On the one hand, it should have the courage to borrow; on the other hand, it must be realistic and not overextend itself. To finance this type of projects, the municipal government must take every opportunity to borrow from international financial institutions and secure low-interest, long-term inter-government loans. In addition, the municipality may put together "package deals" consisting of an infrastructural project and related projects that can generate foreign exchange. By "bundling" projects this way for joint development, we can ensure a basic balance in foreign exchange. For instance, the mayor said, the subway, no foreign-exchange earner, can be made part of a "package deal" involving such projects as supermarkets, hotels and banks to be built at subway stations, which are bound to prosper. On occasion the municipality may also select foreign investors through bidding to build and operate a project according to municipal specifications.

Jiang Zemin said, "Expanding export and enhancing our capacity to earn foreign exchange hold the key to the open door policy, to the use of more foreign capital and to the introduction of technology. Export is one of the major areas on which Shanghai's drive for economic development must zero in. We must further invigorate the foreign trade system through reform. Even as we continue to get the most out of such winners as light and textile industries, we must also build up the electric machinery, chemical and other industries as successful export industries. Non-trade foreign exchange earners like tourism should also be promoted. Five years from now, the municipality's commodity exports will account for 40 percent of the total value of commodity procurement, up from the current 30 percent."

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PAPER PUBLISHES SURVEY ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 3, 20 Mar 86 pp 26-27

[Article by Jin Zhikun [6855 1807 0981] and Chen Shuheng [7115 2885 1854] of the Youngsters Research Institute under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences: "Juvenile Delinquents and 'Unwholesome Family'"]

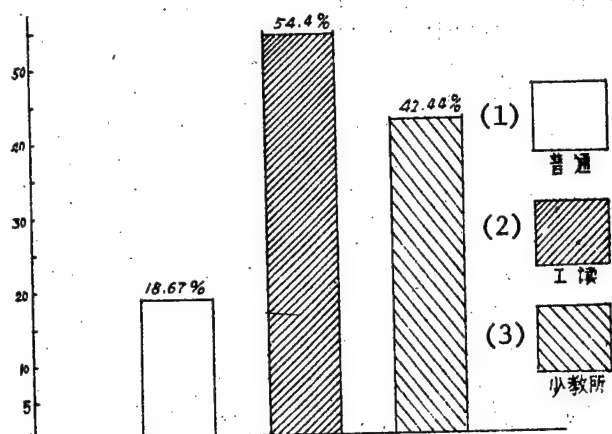
[Excerpts] The situation of juvenile delinquency, after suffering repeated relentless blows, has improved noticeably, and the proportion of juvenile delinquents has also decreased. However, the number of juvenile offenders aged 18 or under has risen substantially, with the majority of them coming from the "unwholesome families" that are beset with such problems as the death of one parent, family quarrel, divorce, and parents-children rift. These problems tend to undermine the family structure and create conflicts among family members.

I. Conditions of Young Offenders' "Unwholesome Families"

Based on a sample survey conducted on 272 persons picked from two part-work and part-study schools and 311 persons from juvenile offender correctional institutions, 280 out of the 583 (or 48 percent) are from unwholesome families. Among these persons, 148 out of the 272 (or 54.5 percent) are students of the part-work and part-study schools, while 132 out of the 311 (or 42.44 percent) belong to juvenile offender correctional institutions. From another survey on 316 students selected from several regular high schools, ranging from freshmen in junior high to sophomores in senior high, only 59 (or 18.67 percent) are from unwholesome families (see Chart 1). From the two surveys we can see that by comparing the percentage of offenders coming from unwholesome families found in the regular high school group against that of the part-work and part-study schools along with juvenile offender correctional institutions, the ratio is 1:2.57.

A further analysis suggests that there are marked differences between the unwholesome families of the regular high school students and that of the other two groups (see Chart 2).

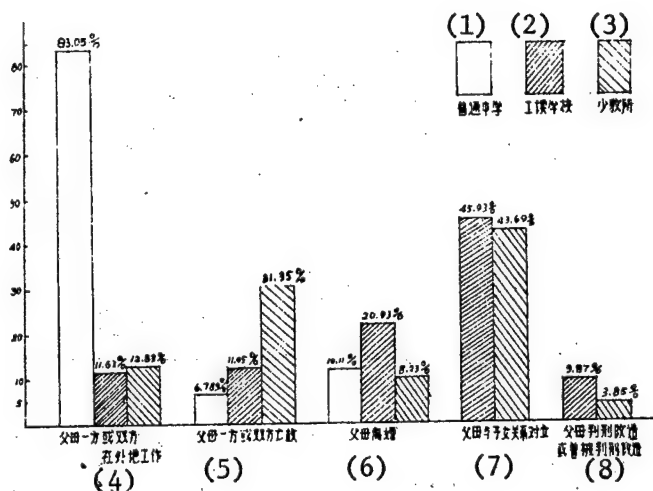
Chart 1. PERCENTAGES OF YOUTHS BELONGING TO "UNWHOLESOME FAMILY"



Key:

1. Regular High Schools
2. Part-work and Part-study Schools
3. Juvenile Offender Correctional Institutions

Chart 2. PERCENTAGES OF YOUTHS BELONGING TO VARIOUS TYPES OF "UNWHOLESOME FAMILY"



Key:

1. Regular High Schools
2. Part-work and Part-study schools
3. Juvenile Offender Correctional Institutions
4. One Parent or Both Parents Working in other Areas
5. One Parent or Both Parents Died
6. Parents Divorced
7. Parents-children Rift
8. Parents are currently in Prison or Was Confined in Prison for a Time

Of the 59 regular high school students belonging to unwholesome families 49 say either one parent or both parents are working in other geographic areas. These students are living either with one parent or with their parents' seniors, brothers, or sisters under what we ordinarily call "entrusting one's child to the care of someone." They constitute 83.05 percent of those students belonging to unwholesome families. Among the students sampled, the families beset with parent-children rifts, or the parents who are either currently serving a sentence or were confined for a time, are not found. Maybe it is because the number of samples is very limited. Nevertheless, it indicates that only very few of the regular high school students have this kind of family problem.

However, among the 280 juvenile offenders, 147 (or 52.5 percent of the unwholesome families) admit that a parent-children rift exists and that parents resort to brutal punishment. This accounts for 45.93 percent in the part-work and part-study schools and 31.35 percent in juvenile offender correctional institutions. Sixty-eight students (or 24.3 percent) indicate that one or both of their parents have passed away. For the part-work and part-study schools, this figure is 11.05 percent, and for the juvenile offender correctional institutions, 31.35 percent. Forty-nine students (or 17.5 percent) report that their parents are divorced. The part-work and part-study schools and the juvenile offender correctional institutions score 20.93 percent and 8.33 percent, respectively.

Another family environment sample survey, conducted on 104 juvenile offenders picked from part-work and part-study school, shows that 22.1 percent tell how their families have been beset with loose family ties and weakened by prolonged domestic strifes. Some of the families have lost one or both parents. Some have gone through the divorce of their parents. Some have no divorce yet, but the parents are entangled in family disputes. Such environments deprive the children of the warm feeling they should be able to enjoy at home. The worst influence on children is the divorce of their parents. Other findings are: 6 percent say their parents ignore their duty of educating them at home, 8 percent report despotic and brutal disciplinary actions at home, and 4 percent say they are encouraged to and abetted in committing crime. In conclusion, 40 percent of all the students in the part-work and part-study school have these types of problems, and that is really not a small number.

In another survey done on 153 girl students picked from a part-work and part-study school, 26 students (or 16.6 percent) report family discord, separation, or divorce. Seventeen students (or 11 percent) say they have only one parent or no parents and 40 students (or 26 percent) say that their parents are either neglecting them or shirking their parental duties; 37 students (or 23.5 percent) say the bad examples set by their family members and relatives have directly or indirectly influenced them. From this we can see that about 30 percent of the 153 students from the part-work and part-study school come from families of unsound composition and are troubled with domestic disputes and that about 70 percent are from families lacking good home education.

Yet, in another survey conducted on 30 regular high school students who are three-good students at school, can draw a conclusion from the analysis of

their family conditions that relatively good home life is essential to the healthy growth of children. Among the 30 students only one mother has died, while the rest are all from families of sound family structure. On the other hand, over 57 percent of the 30 students' parents have an above senior high school level of education, and 33 percent of the parents are party members. It is precisely the good family structure and family harmony that give the children the stable living conditions, emotional security, and healthy physical as well as psychological growth. In light of the comparison and analyses of the aforementioned surveys, it is clear that the majority of the juvenile offenders are from those families that can be characterized as having only one parent, or having both parents living together without warm feelings toward each other, families entangled in domestic quarrels, and families lacking proper education. Although the children in such families may not be mentally abnormal, their emotional stability has to suffer as a result of the absence of kindness and self-appreciation. Deep dissatisfaction, and the sense of loss, insecurity and inferiority will lead them to think that their needs are never going to be met and that they are situated in a state of conflict. This, in turn, will directly or indirectly make them commit unlawful acts as a way of substituting or compensating their needs.

II. "Unwholesome Family" Being the Cause of Juvenile Delinquency

There are many reasons that the majority of the juvenile offenders are coming from unwholesome families. The following are the salient ones: a) Having lost their warm home after the divorce of their parents, children become loners who stop behaving properly. A family hit by divorce confronts the grave problem of providing the necessary education for the growing children. Being at odds with each other, the parents are drained of their energy by wranglings and contradictions. As a result, their children's education is ignored. At the same time, the prolonged domestic feud inflicts an indelible wound on the young hearts of the children who believe that there is no friendship in this cruel and cold world which rings true even between parents. During the divorce, the crisis reaches the climax. In the face of parents' divorce, children tend to change their perception of everything in the world. After the divorce, the broken family is gripped by an emotional crisis in the ordinary course of events. It is undeniable that parents' divorce always exerts a negative impact on children. b) The widening differences in thinking between the parents and the children lead to opposing views and antagonism. In the process of economic reform, China has adopted the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy which has brought about a favorable situation for rapid development in economic construction. This is bound to cause changes in people's thinking and their life style.

Youngsters are never conservative and they are receptive to new ideas. Not only are they inspired by the new era, they are also unavoidably stained with some Western ideas. Faced with this objective situation, our parents simply resort to denial and condemnation without always making a concrete analysis of the facts. It is apparent that some of the parents are not aware of the generation gap taking shape during the transition between two different historic eras.

Furthermore, the majority of the parents of our young people were married in the early years of the "Cultural Revolution," and most of them are still at a junior high school educational level. With the current stress on scientific and cultural knowledge, they are not fully competent to take responsibility for educating their children. Besides, it will be hard for them to win their children's confidence. Commenting on this problem, a juvenile offender by the name of Lu who is serving a 3-year term in prison for robbery and theft, another one named Yan who is serving 1 year for theft, and Zhao, having been convicted for attempted rape and sentenced to 3 years in prison, hold that parents do not understand the inner world of their children and the changes in society, and that they still try to guide us with their outmoded ethics which is not only unacceptable but repulsive. Therefore, as most of them, being unable to understand teenagers' bold pursuits in daily life such as the change of their dress patterns and the carefree romantic life style, try to interfere in a rude manner, the teenagers become extremely upset. They think their parents criticizing the new trend of the revitalized economy based on their old standards. Thus, they refuse to obey their parents' instructions. The different views of parents and children on a lot of questions in daily life have created family rifts and disrupted harmonious home life. This leads to brutal disciplinary actions in some families, while some parents give up the right of educating their children. In addition, a great number of the teenagers drift hopelessly in society in order to extricate themselves from such difficult positions in their families. Faced with the problem of "being alone" and "lack of support" in such a complex society, the teenagers are easily cheated or fall an easy prey to the experienced juvenile delinquents who will lead the innocent into a path of vice from which there is no turning back.

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EAST REGION

ROLE OF CRITICISM IN ACADEMIC FIELD DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Lighten the Atmosphere of Criticism; Second of a Series of Reading Notes on Academic Ecology"]

[Text] Both the criticism of weapons and the weapon of criticism have played an important role in human history. Marxists attach great importance to the weapon of criticism. Marx and Engels wrote a host of critical articles such as "A Criticism on the Criticism of Criticism" to supply the world's proletarians with theoretical arms. In China, the weapon of criticism has displayed great power in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. Many works of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De are critical articles which made immortal contributions in history. But is the function of criticism eternal? Is the role of criticism in the people's social life unchangeable? I think it cannot be eternal or unchangeable. At least, the role of criticism in academic life is changing. The atmosphere of academic criticism should be lightened.

People always associate academic criticism with the critical activities carried out in academic and cultural circles since the founding of the PRC. Most such activities were failures. Over the years we have carried out criticism on the motion picture "The Biography of Wu Xun," sociology, the population theory of Ma Yinchu [7456 1377 0443], slogans such as freedom and equality, the theory of commodity economy, the theory of the unique importance of productive forces, the theory of profits, and the theory that two combine into one. Those contemptible criticisms carried out during the "cultural revolution" belong to nothing but the "contemptibles." As far as the criticisms before the "cultural revolution" are concerned, they have the following characteristics: 1) Judged from the launching of criticism, it takes people by surprise and makes sudden attacks on people when they are unprepared. 2) Judged from the organization of criticism, it is from top to bottom. Those who are to be criticized are already decided and those who are to make criticism mostly are also "named." 3) Judged from the momentum of criticism, it is to have each level declare its position and start up all kinds of propaganda apparatus. 4) Judged from the nature of criticism, it is usually gradual escalation, from academic criticism to political criticism.

5) Judged from the result of criticism, it is a war of annihilation. In most cases, it recalls past events and people get punished such by being fired, dismissed, deprived of delegate credentials or imprisoned.

The social effects of such criticisms are very bad. After order has been brought out of chaos and historical experiences summed up, we ought to say that our views are relatively unanimous. The problem is that over all these years the "after shock" of such criticisms still exist and people still have "lingering fears" about them which still pose an obstacle to the establishment of a sound academic ecological environment.

History is progressing. The modernization drive and the practice of all-round reform have repeatedly called on theoretical workers to boldly explore new situations and new problems arising in real life. Leaders of the central government have continued to reiterate the principle of linking theory with reality. Given all this, why is it still so hard to carry out theoretical research on practical issues? One of the reasons is that many theoretical workers are afraid that such academic criticisms will "come again after a few years." They have very confused feelings about it. First, they want to engage in creative activities, but they are afraid to do so. Many scholars want to give it a try, but after seeing "signs of a coming storm" those who want to write quit writing, those who have finished writing change their mind about mailing their works and those who have mailed their works decide to take them back. "Creative activities involve risks, not engaging in them is the safest" are the wise remarks of experienced persons. Second, they are afraid that academic issues will become political issues. Originally, there is a line between learning and politics, but the exploration of social science more or less involves the politics of real life. Things become difficult when someone elevates academic issues to political issues. Because of this, some comrades cannot but "talk about politics openly but try to avoid it secretly" and bury themselves in "scholastic" research. Third, they cannot bear to see the "internal consumption" of academic theoretical circles. During an academic criticism, the person being criticized of course has to suffer, the role of a critic is hard to play too because he is afraid that one day he himself may become the "one being criticized" and that the endless exchange of criticisms may seriously weaken the unity and harmony of theoretical circles.

In view of all these and as far as practice is concerned, it is imperative to lighten the atmosphere of academic criticism.

As far as theory is concerned, it is also necessary to lighten the atmosphere of academic criticism.

The theory of social science is the knowledge of the essence of society. The theoretical work itself is a link in the work of social management. When society advances, theory and theoretical work must make corresponding readjustment and renovation. Using large-scale criticism to clear the way was necessary during the years of acute class struggle and the process of one class overthrowing another. But in today's China, the two major opposing classes no longer exist. The slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" ought to have been abandoned long ago. The focus of the work of all party members and people throughout the country has been shifted to socialist

modernization. Under this circumstance, resuming large-scale criticisms will be unnecessary. All work must shift focus to construction and so must theoretical work without exception. Construction is "to establish" while criticism is "to destroy." In the contradiction between establishment and destruction, the main aspect of contradiction should be shifted. A single contribution to theory is better than a dozen critical articles. The principle that "destruction" comes first does not work whether judged from the value of theory or the theoretical bearing capacity of people. This is the theoretical basis for lightening the atmosphere of criticism.

Does lightening the atmosphere of criticism mean abolishing criticism? Not at all. Lightening means to lighten. Lightening only means shifting of focus. Theories worth criticism will not vanish. We should criticize feudal ideas, concepts and theories. We should also criticize capitalist ideas, concepts and theories. We should not only criticize feudal and capitalist theories but go one step further to defeat them. The magic weapon for defeating them is Marxist theories of philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism. Our purpose in doing so is to develop Marxist theories established by Marx and Lenin and establish a set of theories of social science that are full of vigor and capable of guiding the cause of socialist construction on the road of advance.

Does lightening the atmosphere of criticism mean "keeping on the right side of everyone" in academic circles? No, it does not mean that. Due to differences in the aspects and methods of research and the quality of people, differences of opinions and the separation of different schools and sections among scholars are unavoidable. Scholars with differences of opinions should carry out discussions, debates, criticisms, and counter-criticisms. The absence of these is unfavorable to the development of truth and the correction of mistakes. Lightening the atmosphere of criticism means using discussions, debates, and deliberations to replace criticisms.

In "Zhuzi Leiyu" the word "criticism" is used to criticize crimes. In the "Xitang Law and Pagoda Inscription of Shaolin Temple" it has the meaning of comment and judgement in addition to the criticism of crimes. In Marx and Lenin's works it also has these two meanings. However, as a result of "leftist influence," it seems to have gone back to "Zhuzi Leiyu." The fate of words is constantly changing. If people turn pale at the mere mentioning of "criticism," see criticism as "after shocks" and "repercussions," and consider discussions as being equal and helpful while considering criticism as being just the opposite, isn't it more in line with the people's thinking if we use the word discussion instead of criticism in academic circles? Isn't it more favorable to creating a lively, relaxed, and harmonious academic ecological environment? Isn't it easier to form a calm, peaceful, united, and pleasant academic ecological environment?

12302
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EAST REGION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFORM, UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 May 86 p 1

[Article by Yin Jizuo [1438 4949 0146]: "Reform and Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] Not long ago, WEN HUI BAO carried a commentary entitled "Reform, Open-door Policy and the Building of Socialist Ideological Civilization" which greatly inspired me. I feel that this issue may be further discussed. At present, some comrades often associate reform and the open-door policy with unhealthy tendencies and some even believe that many unhealthy tendencies are caused by the occurrence of errors in the economic reform and therefore need to be corrected through the building of ideological civilization. I think this is a misunderstanding.

In the past few years, rural areas have changed from a self-supporting and a semiself-supporting economy to a commodity economy whereas urban areas have changed from a product economy to a commodity economy. The development of a socialist commodity economy has enlivened the economy and enriched material supplies. As a result, most people have begun to lead a comfortable life. This is an obvious fact. Although there are still some incidents where people are ungrateful, facts speak louder than words and it is the reform that has pushed the economy and society to advance forward. After this year's consolidation, assimilation, supplementation and improvement, the reform will make greater strides next year and economic life will inevitably present a brand new scenario.

A host of facts tell us that unhealthy tendencies are not the inevitable product of reform and the open-door policy. On the contrary, fundamentally speaking, the great implementation of reform and the open-policy is continuing to change people's ideological lives and conditions, their life style and social practice. It is also assaulting a number of traditional concepts formed under the natural and the product economies whereas new concepts suited to the socialist commodity economy, such as concepts of value, market, time, efficiency, competent personnel, and information, are taking shape. These changes themselves are an important part of the building of socialist ideological civilization. The formation, establishment, and development of these new concepts play a great positive role in further emancipating the

people's minds, spurring the people to keep forging ahead, exploring, and blazing new trails, and accelerating the development of China's social productive forces.

Of course, the negative influence of unhealthy tendencies is an objective existence which should not be overlooked and must be resolutely corrected. The question is what kind of viewpoint should we adopt to observe and analyze unhealthy tendencies and their causes.

In the past few years, China has been in the process of replacing an old economic system with a new one. Economic life has witnessed some contradictions, frictions, and some uncoordinated phenomena which are reflected in ideology as the co-existence and exchange of old and new concepts, resulting in contradictions, conflicts, and even some chaos. Therefore, during the "track-switching and type-changing" period and during the crucial moment of building Chinese-style socialism, there are likely to be different views in the evaluation of just about everything which is not uncommon. The question is: Do you use old systems and concepts to discuss or correct unhealthy tendencies? Or do you use new systems and concepts to acknowledge and correct unhealthy tendencies? Do you bang the drum for the further perfection and development of new systems and the smooth progress of reform? Or do you bang the "retreat drum" and go back the way you came?

Because the people choose different systems of life, they also have different ways of looking at things and different ideas. If judged from the perspective of the reform, open-door policy and speeding up modernization, many new situations and problems cropped up in the practice of reform instead of what they called unhealthy tendencies. For instance, the development of horizontal economic ties will inevitably give birth to various types of new enterprise groups and stock companies. Along with the development of the commodity economy, we will continue to expand consumer goods and capital goods markets, open up and establish step by step financial and technological markets, promote the rational flow of labor forces, and establish and perfect the socialist market system. In the course of these reforms, there may be problems of one kind or another which need to be explored and studied. If these problems are criticized as unhealthy tendencies, will we not get the opposite results because of methodological errors?

We began our reform and open-door policy with a heavy load of feudalism and traditions on our back. Some unhealthy tendencies are closely linked to the backward aspect of the previous long-closed society and the remnants of feudalism. Some people claim that "the practice of cadres engaging in business was brought over from capitalist countries after the reform and open-door policy." In fact, in some capitalist countries, state laws stipulate that government officials cannot be in business unless they resign and state employees cannot engage in business. "Cadres engaging in business" is an old tradition of "commercial bureaucracy" in feudal China and a demonstration of the underdevelopment of the commodity economy. Some people blame the reform and open-door policy for having made "networks of connections" grow. In fact, establishing "connections," seeking "personal relations," fathers passing down to sons, and giving special favors to all relatives are also practices of feudalism. In capitalist countries where the commodity economy is fully

developed, "money is everything." If someone pursues only "connections" and takes care of his relatives, he himself probably will go bankrupt too. This explains precisely one thing: The socialist commodity economy has yet been fully developed and the reform and open-door policy must be upheld. As for violations of law and criminal activities, we should rely on the legal system in solving such problems instead of lumping them together with unhealthy tendencies.

Of course, unhealthy tendencies do have a certain relation to the reform. Such a relation is created under a special condition on the great land of China--namely, the heavy burden of feudalism. The people have always been hemmed in by old traditions and ideas and by "leftist" rules and regulations. Once they are free, they are often likely to commit certain kinds of transgressions. What we need to do now is help them get back to their proper positions instead of having their hands and feet tied up again.

It is thus clear that as long as we uphold the reform and open-door policy and insist on developing the socialist commodity economy and socialist productive forces while strengthening ideological and political work, the problem of unhealthy tendencies will not be very hard to resolve. Otherwise, if we hang on to generalized empty theories or if we hope using a moral and ethical standard and an "ideal person" to check certain unhealthy tendencies, we will create conflicts in the development of the commodity economy, ideological and political work will repeat the same old stuff, and unhealthy tendencies will be hard to eliminate. Marx once sharply criticized the materialism of those "holy families" appealing to "rational criticism," pointing out that they are useless to the transformation of reality. Social existence determines social consciousness which is the fundamental tenet of Marxism. Marx pointed out: "As a matter of fact, as far as practical materialists, namely communists, are concerned, the entire question is to revolutionize the real world and to actually oppose and change the existing status of affairs." China's practice of reform is actually changing the old economic model and the fixed conceptions that are in line with the model. As long as we unswervingly adhere to the reform and strengthen the building of socialist ideological civilization, it is certain that unhealthy tendencies will be eliminated.

12302

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IMPROVEMENT IN PARTY DISCIPLINE IN GUANGDONG DISCUSSED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by staff reporters Su Zhonghen [5685 0112 5899] and Chen Yanshan [7115 3601 3932]: "Guangdong to Improve Party Discipline in 2 Years"]

[Text] The Provincial Discipline Inspection Conference convened by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee successfully concluded yesterday afternoon [12 March].

The conference was summed up yesterday afternoon. Lin Ruo [2651 5387] the Provincial CPC Secretary and Wang Ning [3769 1380] deputy secretary presided over the conference. Secretary of Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and member of the Provincial CPC standing committee, Wang Zhongchun [3679 1350 2504] presented a summarized report and Deputy Director of the Fifth Bureau of Central Discipline Inspection Committee Zhang Quangzhong [1728 1812 0356] also delivered a speech.

The present Provincial Discipline Inspection Conference fully reflects the determination of the provincial CPC to improve party discipline. The conference was guided by the instructional spirit of carrying out building and improving party discipline by the central leading cadres and Central Discipline Inspection Commission seriously analyzing the condition of party discipline in line with the actual situation in Guangdong. Under the premise that the main stream of party discipline is good, emphasis is laid on the revelation of the existing unhealthy tendencies in provincial discipline, the violation of laws and discipline and the problems of ideological recognition of correcting party discipline. The conference concluded with lessons learned from the experience of the "open door" policy and "reform" and the improvement of economy by citing a certain group of advanced units and individuals.

The conference held the importance of improving party discipline with 5 years as proposed by the 12th CPC Congress and acknowledged that the time is now pressed and the work is hard because it has been 3 years since then. We must improve the party discipline with iron fists without slackening in line with the instructions of the central leading cadres.

The conference emphasized that in order to improve party discipline, the key was "fewer words, and more practical deeds." The whole party should take action and strive unitedly and should never be impassioned and ardent during the conference but slack afterwards.

The conference claimed that the provincial party members at all levels should recognize the spirit of the conference and pass it on to all leading cadres and party members. It also demanded that we should achieve the mobilization of our understanding, thinking and action by applying the spirit of the conference.

To actually improve party discipline at all levels, first of all, we should start from the leading organs and leading cadres of the organs directly subordinate to the province should be role models for all the people of the province and should initiate eliminating the unhealthy tendencies. They should seriously and firmly investigate and execute the important cases, cases against the leading cadres and their children in particular. They have to mobilize the entire party to solve the existing problems of the primary party levels of the farms and that of the party members.

The conference pointed out that discipline inspection plays an important role in party development and the "four modernizations." Discipline inspection workers at all levels should appreciate the honor and difficulties of the discipline and inspection work and firmly carry out their own responsibilities.

On 10 March the Guangdong City CPC Committee, the Hainan Administrative District, the Shenzhen Discipline Inspection Commission, the Haifeng, Chaoyang, and Heshan county CPC Committees and the Shunde and Guizhou Public Health Commission party branches introduced their experiences respectively.

12958/12859

CSO: 4005/710

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION, LAWS DISCUSSED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by staff correspondents Wang Guangshou [3769 1684 1108] and Su Zhonghen [5685 0112 5866]: "The Importance of Constitution and Laws; Continue to Take Strong Measures Against Criminal and Economic Offensive Activities and to Safeguard the Open Door Policy and Reform"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Political and Legal Commission held the Provincial Conference on Politics and Legal Matters from 1 April to 7 April disseminating and implementing the spirit of the Conference to solve the problems of distinguishing between development and legal system, democracy and dictatorship and to analyze the current security situation in Guangdong so as to plan continuously, taking strong measures against serious criminal and economic offenders. Member of Guangdong CPC Standing Committee and Secretary of the provincial Politics and Legal System Committee, Song Zhiying [1345 1807 5391] attended the conference and presented a report.

In his speech, Lin Ruo said: Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: "In our 'four modernizations' work we must use both hands, to use one hand is not enough. With these so called two hands we must grasp construction with one and the legal system with the other. Why must one of our four adherences be the adherence to people's democratic dictatorship? Only if we have democracy among the people, and not dictatorship of subversive elements, will society be able to maintain political stability and unity, and achieve success in the four modernizations." This instruction of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is of extreme importance, one we earnestly study and implement. If we wish to build a socialist nation with high degree of democracy and civilization, we must run our country by abiding the constitution and observing the laws so that "there are laws to observe, all laws must be observed and strictly enforced. Violation of laws should be severely prosecuted." Everyone should abide the laws so that the country will enjoy a long and peaceful reign and the people's democratic dictatorship can be strengthened.

Lin Ruo pointed out that we must firmly protect the dignity of the institution and laws. No one should change the laws at will. The party members and leading cadres at all levels should be exemplary in observing and practicing laws. Conduct which violates the laws and constitution are not permitted, so are "substituting laws with one's words" and "laws with one's power." Neither should we substitute "one's power over laws." We must insist that before the

law, all men are equal. Political and judicial cadres must carry themselves with righteousness, be uncorrupted, and must enforce the laws strictly; they should be impartial and incorruptible, upright and never stooping to flattery. They should also serve the people wholeheartedly without practicing favoritism and corruption or taking bribes and bending the laws. They should also learn and be acquainted with the common knowledge of law and to solve problems by applying the laws.

Lin Ruo emphatically pointed out that we must continuously develop the struggle of attacking severely the activities of criminal and economic offenders especially murderers, arsonists, bomb throwers, rapists, looters, robbers, hooligans and gangsters who have the potential to endanger the security of the mass and to disrupt social order. These criminal offenders should be strictly punished. We can not afford to be soft and merciful. We should adopt comprehensive measures to attack serious criminal offenders and at the same time take pains to improve public order and security.

Lin Ruo said that we should be determined to continuously attack serious activities of the economic offenders. At the present time, we should push on investigating and trying important cases, and remove all obstacles and disruptions to investigate thoroughly and try publicly all cases. In handling economic offenders, we should seek truth from the facts to study the crimes by allowing no simplified fashion and by following the right course. We should distinguish the difference between the guilty and the innocent, the law breakers and criminals. We have to seek truth from the facts and to start from the facts. We should never be excessively severe or lenient. Severity should be applied where it is required and leniency should be granted as occasion arises. All cases should be in line with facts and laws. If we could crack down the economic criminals in time, we would be able to safeguard our "open door" policy, smoothly revitalize our economic policy and further carry out reform and create better prospects.

In his report, Song Zhiying made a full-scale analysis of the current security situation of Guangdong. He pointed out that the number of cases of criminal offenders has decreased by 37 percent since we started to crack down on serious criminal activities in August, 1983. But the struggle is a long term task, we still have to keep ourselves alert and should not lower our guard or slacken our vigilance and be blindly optimistic. He asked all cadres in the government, courts and police departments to comprehend seriously the spirit of the National Conference of Politics and Legal Matters to strengthen the will of struggle, to work hard and to carry out all the legal works under the comprehensive leadership of party members at all levels.

12958/12859

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN PROCURATORS FIRED FOR OPPOSING LOCAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Not long ago, Feng Zhendao [7458 2182 6670] and Li Dianju, [2621 3013 5282] procurator and deputy procurator, respectively, of Shangcai County, Henan, filed a joint complaint charging that the leader of the CPC Shangcai County committee took advantage of his official capacity to interfere with the administration of justice and "acted fraudulently in the name of party organization without regard for legal procedure" in retaliation by removing them from office.

This case exposes the hypocrisy of the rule of law and the fact that the power of the party committees in some localities still looms greater and above the law.

The facts of the case are as follows: The public security office of Shangcai County, making a fuss over an ordinary case of scuffling, brought charges against eight members of the family of Shao Shuanzhu (Shao Shuanzhu was not home at the time), peasants of the Daliu production brigade of Chengguanzhen who were on one side of the scuffle. Two months later, five members of Shao Shuanzhu's family were arrested on charges of inflicting bodily harm. Three of them were released 7 months later while the other two--Shao Liuzhu a younger brother of Shao Shuanzhu, and Yang Baoliang, husband of Shao Shuanzhu's younger sister--were kept in prison. On 23 March 1985, when the county procuratorate discovered the use of fabricated evidence, it decided to release Shao Liuzhu and Yang Baoliang on bail as they had already served time for 1 year and 7 months. But the county public security office tried every possible way to block the release. It was not until the provincial procuratorate intervened that the decision of the county procuratorate was finally carried out on 23 May 1985.

On 23 July 1985, when the political and legal committee of the Zhumadian Prefecture party committee met to discuss the case, the Shangcai County procuratorate recommended further investigations to ensure an equitable disposition of the case, a case clouded by fabricated evidence. Zhang Zhixiang, secretary of the political and legal committee of the prefecture party committee, who took no heed of the recommendation, rapped his gavel to conclude the discussion and immediately ordered his subordinates to

arrest Shao Shuanzhu and incarcerate the two who had been released on bail. He also instructed the public security office, the procuratorate, and the court of Shangcai County to settle the case within 1 month. This arbitrary action, which flew in the face of facts, was reported to the political and legal committee of the Henan provincial party committee, which dispatched a work team to conduct a thorough investigation, and the use of fabricated evidence was finally established (no action has taken place as yet).

The Shangcai County procuratorate, which offended some leaders of the Shangcai County party committee and the Zhumadian Prefecture party committee, by seeking the facts in the prosecution of an ordinary case of scuffling, incurred great losses on Feng Zhendao, its chief procurator, and Li Dianju, its deputy procurator.

In October 1985, a concerned personality of the Shangcai County party committee disclosed privately that the county party committee is getting ready to replace the two procurators of the county procuratorate because of their "uncooperative" attitude in handling cases. A leader of the political and legal committee of the prefecture party committee also hinted that these two procurators were unfit to work for the office of the procuratorate.

In early January this year, Ma Xudong, secretary of the Shangcai County party committee who has been hospitalized at Zhumadian for a long time, took a special trip back to the county seat where he convened a meeting of the standing committee of the county party committee, which voted to discharge Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju. He returned to the hospital immediately after the meeting.

In the afternoon of 29 January, a leader of the Shangcai County party committee suddenly asked Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju to his office where he told them: "Due to job requirements, the committee has decided to transfer you two out of the procuratorate." At the same time, he asked them to submit their written resignations to the county people's congress.

But they refused to comply. On 3 February, another leader of the county party committee called a meeting of the political and legal cadres and the police to announce the removal of the two from their positions in the party and their transfer out of the political and legal departments to wait for assignments to other positions. This particular leader said: "The decision to reshuffle the leadership on the political and legal front is the result of careful consideration over a long period of time by the provincial, prefectural, and county authorities." He went on to say: "The job reshuffles were decided by the county party committee and it is only a matter of formality to submit them to the people's congress for action." Later, he told a different group: "I don't believe the county party committee could not remove a county chief procurator who refuses to submit his written resignation." But the claim of "careful consideration over a long period of time by the provincial, prefectural, and county authorities"

is not borne out by the Zhumadian Prefecture procuratorate, where nobody except its chief procurator knew anything about the removal of Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju. Nor were the organization department of the prefecture party committee and provincial procuratorate aware of the case. This is obviously a deliberate move by the leadership of the Shangcai County party committee and the secretary of political and legal committee of the Zhumadian Prefecture party committee to attack the two.

That is why Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju raised a cry in their "letter of complaint:" "What has happened to law? What has happened to justice?"

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S PROPAGANDA WORK DISCUSSED

Changsha HUNAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Liang Xingchu [2733 2622 0443] and Tang Rixin [0781 2480 2450]:
"Make Situation-oriented Policy Education the Primary Line in Propaganda
Work"]

[Text] To concentrate on the study, propaganda, and realization of the aspirations of the CPC National Congress and to pursue the ideological-political work spearheaded by education on situation-oriented policies for the effective construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and for successful, lively, and practical propaganda aimed at enhancing the reforms, promoting the programs of economic construction, and bringing about the far-reaching betterment of the party's work style, the social mood and social order have been made the general ideological guidelines of this year's propaganda work, which were mapped out at the latest provincial conference on propaganda work.

The conference affirmed that this year's propaganda work in Hunan should focus on seven items within the general ideological guidelines:

1. Go a step further to organize the study and propaganda of the document of the National Conference of Party Delegates, launch in-depth education on situation-oriented policies, especially propaganda education on the four basic principles, and combine them with the rich experience of the reforms and the construction programs in order to generate a spiritual force to guide the cadres in action and in distinguishing right from wrong. Do well the propaganda education on the reforms and publicize the guiding principles, the objectives of the struggle, and the specific policies and measures set forth in the "Seventh 5-year Plan." Publicize Central Committee Document No 1 of 1986 to help the masses understand fully the necessity, importance, complexity, and difficulties of the reforms so as to encourage them to participate actively and conscientiously. Launch extensive education on situations and policies to help everybody assess different situations correctly and distinguish their major and secondary aspects, their substance and appearances, and their parts and totality in order to keep one's assessment of the economic and political situation in line with the spirit of the document of CPC National Congress.

2. Launch in-depth education on ideals and discipline to bring about a fundamental improvement of the party work style and social mood. Combine education on ideals and discipline with the general goal and tasks of the party and bring it to bear on the training of party members at different stages of party consolidation; combine it with the transformation of the general mood of society and bring it to bear on various meaningful activities, such as the "five particulars, four beauties, and three ardent loves"; and combine it with propaganda education on the common sense of the law and revolutionary traditions in order to make the social order and social mood of the cities where the prefectural, county, and municipal party committees are located take on a new face this year.
3. Strive to reinforce and improve ideological-political work. Understand correctly the position and role of ideological-political work in this new era and work for the simultaneous construction of the two civilizations in order to synchronize their progress and fruition.
4. Meet the requirement that both old and new cadres must study Marxism-Leninism, work conscientiously to provide a standard education on theory for cadres in active service, and reinforce the study sessions for the leadership cores of the party committees at and above the county level.
5. Uphold social benefit as the sole criterion for improving literary, artistic, journalistic, publishing, and social science research work and strive to turn out more and better spirited works. The departments and units responsible for the production of spirited works must adhere to the four basic principles, the policy of serving the people, and the emphasis on social benefit. Lead the literary and artistic workers to rectify the guiding professional ideology. Handle correctly the relationship between freedom of creation and a reinforced sense of social responsibility. Strive to produce rich, colorful, healthy, and excellent works which encourage the masses to struggle in unison for the realization of all worthy programs. Improve the quality of publications and the circulation of books. Handle correctly the relationship between the interests of the party and those of the people as well as the relationship between timeliness and truthfulness in journalist work. Seek positive coordination of the work of the social and cultural control commissions at all levels to tighten supervision over audiovisual products, newspapers, and periodicals in order to rectify the indiscriminate publication of books and periodicals and to curb unlawful publications.
6. Reinforce external propaganda in order to publicize abroad political, economic, cultural, scientific, and educational achievements, the lives of the people, and the scenic spots of our province. Promote friendly relations with foreign countries and develop economic and technical cooperation and trade with foreign countries.
7. Improve the ideological and organizational buildup of the propaganda contingents and raise the political and professional quality of the cadres in order to lead the construction of the spiritual civilization.

Comrade Liu Zheng [0491 2973], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. He points out emphatically that the current propaganda work covers a wide spectrum of splendid achievements, taxing tasks, too many things yet to be done, and the high hopes of the party and the people. The propaganda work must adapt to the situation, highlight the major issues, and do well the education on situation-oriented policies in order to blend with all other forms of propaganda education. Rectify the guiding ideology applicable to the ideological, cultural, journalistic, publishing, and theoretical arenas. Uphold the policy of serving socialism and the people, the four basic principles, and journalistic reality. The artistic and entertaining qualities of literature and art should not divest themselves of their ideological role. The work in all these areas should focus on social benefit. Pay more attention and work harder to construct the bastions and facilities of the spiritual civilization to enable it to grow with economic development. Step up the study of Marxism by the cadres, especially the leading cadres. Make sure that proper arrangements are made by the provincial party committee and its propaganda department. Provide more forceful leadership over propaganda work. The propaganda departments should strive to improve their work to win the guidance and attention of their party committees. The party committees at all levels, while working on major economic programs, should pay more attention to reinforcing and improving the ideological-political work and rectifying the party work style.

Comrade Xia Zanzhong [1115 6363 1813], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of its propaganda department, made a report on the propaganda activities of 1985 and the projected propaganda work for 1986. He pointed out in his report that the comrades of the propaganda department should muster their revolutionary vigor to seek truth from facts, work harder, strive to achieve concrete results, and build a favorable image to win the assistance and support of the whole society to help them improve their work.

The directors of the propaganda departments of the regional, prefectural, and municipal party committees and the responsible comrades of the departments, bureaus, and other related agencies at the propaganda front directly under the province who attended the meeting did not stay in the guest house in order to help cut down the expenditures of the meeting and highlight their hardworking and thrifty work style.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

MARRIAGE LAW VIOLATIONS IN GUIZHOU ANALYZED

Chongqing FAXUE JIKAN [SCIENCE OF LAW QUARTERLY] in Chinese No 1, 31 Jan 86
pp 87-89

[Article by Zhang Zhiyong [1728 2535 0516] and Xia Yong [1115 0516]]

[Text] Not long ago, we investigated 100 cases of bigamy involving 156 bigamists indicted since 1984 by the procuratorates at various levels in Guizhou on charges filed by the masses, civic bodies, or concerned agencies but not by the victims. The findings revealed the seriousness of the evil practice of bigamy, which is extremely harmful and should be curbed immediately.

I. Judging by the investigation data, these incidents of bigamy present the following unique features:

1. The offenders represent the "five mostlies." That is, they are mostly males, mostly middle-aged persons, mostly people of the Han nationality, mostly illiterates or those with an elementary school education, and mostly peasants and laborers. These 156 bigamists implicated in the 100 cases may be divided into several categories. By sex, 105 are males and 51 are females; by age, 12 are 18-25 years of age, 46 are 26-35 years of age, 80 are 36-55 years of age, and 18 are 56 years of age or older; by ethnic origin, 143 are people of the Han nationality, and 13 are people of the Miao, Shui, Yi, Buyi, Hui, and Tong nationalities; by educational background, 56 are illiterate, 76 received an elementary school education, and 24 received a middle school education; and by occupation, 107 are peasants and laborers and 22 are local residents or cadres.

2. The facts of these cases represent the "two mosts." That is, most of the offenders did not apply for marriage registration and most of them are recent offenders. Of the 100 cases, 96 involve people living together as husband and wife without marriage registration, constituting bigamy in fact, while the remaining 4 involve people who registered their marriages by fraudulent means. While 76 cases occurred in the 1980's, 56 of which after the promulgation of the new "Marriage Law," the remaining 24 took place in the 1960's and 1970's.

3. Most of the cases were dealt with rather lightly. Article 180 of the "Criminal Law" provides that a bigamist shall be sentenced to no more than 2 years of imprisonment or compulsory labor. Of the 156 offenders implicated in these 100 cases of bigamy, only 40 were sentenced to less than 2 years of

imprisonment or compulsory labor (including probation), 3 received a waiver of criminal punishment, and most offenders were not arraigned or were given only administrative penalties.

The findings show that bigamy causes serious harm. First of all, it jeopardizes the stability of marital and family relations, breeds broken homes, and threatens social stability and unity; the homes affected by 41 of the 100 cases eventually broke up. Some offenders who want to force their wives to agree to a divorce often resort to emotional pressure and physical abuse. They beat their wives and children, encroach upon their rights and interests, and disturb domestic tranquillity and neighborhood peace. Second, the offense of bigamy often leads to other crimes, such as murder, assault, cruelty, and entrapment. In the 100 cases of bigamy covered by the investigation, 18 have bred other criminal offenses. For instance, Wang X X, a married man, got involved in illicit sexual relations with Guo X X in 1972. Since then they have cohabited unlawfully as husband and wife for 11 years. Later, upon discovering that Guo was unwilling to be his concubine and had fallen in love with another man named Gan, Wang used the name of another person to accuse Gan of raping Guo. Wang was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment for bigamy and false accusation. Third, bigamy disrupts the national policy of family planning. Take these 100 cases of bigamy, for instance. Sixty-nine of the 156 bigamous offenders had children before practicing bigamy, with 13 of them having 5 or more children each, while 66 of them had children following the commission of bigamy, with 23 of them having 2 or more children each. These 100 bigamy cases have given society 103 more people, an increase of population which entails an extra burden on society and a series of social problems. Finally, bigamy affects the party's work style, corrupts public morality, and contaminates the general mood of society. For instance, Yang X X, a retired cadre, took a concubine in her twenties for the purpose of perpetuating his family lineage. His wife and concubine each gave birth to twins in the early part of this year. There was also an incident involving a female cadre of the Sandu Shui nationality autonomous county who took the initiative to fetch her husband a concubine to perpetuate the family lineage because she herself is infertile. These cases encourage the decadent and shameless hedonistic ideology of the exploiting class, an extremely bad influence.

II. To curb the evil practice of bigamy, it is vital to identify its causes. According to our findings, the following are some of the major causes of most recent incidents of bigamy.

First, China, a country ruled by a feudalist regime for so long, is still influenced by feudalist ideologies which are especially prevalent in some localities of Guizhou. In addition, the filthy "spiritual opium" such as the notion of "sexual liberation" from the West has been creeping in lately in the wake of the open-door policy. Driven by the decadent hedonistic lifestyle of the exploiting class and a pernicious urge to perpetuate one's family lineage, some people have become culprits in bigamy. The findings on the 100 cases reveal that some offenders, imbued with the exploiting class ideology to satisfy the urge for a shamelessly hedonistic lifestyle, have wantonly trampled on morality and law or have taken advantage of their position and power to seduce married women or married men to live unlawfully as husband and wife. Some simply

desert their lawfully wedded spouses for new lovers the moment their jobs and social position improve. There are also cases where the men, greedy for money, take wealthy widows as concubines or sell their wives into bigamy. The glaring incidents of bigamy are bred by feudalist concepts of perpetuating one's family lineage and the preference for males over females, plus the "filial offense of failures to produce male offspring." The belief that the failure to have children, especially sons, is tantamount to terminating "ancestor worship" has driven wives to court concubines for their husbands. The man may decide to take a concubine or even take a handicapped woman who is deaf, dumb, or blind as his concubine. The backward masses who are sympathetic toward those who are childless or do not have sons feel reluctant to oppose or press charges against the bigamists. About half of the 100 cases of bigamy we investigated were prompted by the need to perpetuate "ancestor worship."

Second, China, especially in Guizhou, abounds in a blindness to the law because many bigamists do not realize that bigamy is a criminal offense. The minds of some cadres and the masses have been poisoned by unrestrained legal nihilism and lawlessness brought on by a decade of turbulence when the Lin Biao Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique wantonly trampled upon the legal system. Moreover, the promulgation and enforcement of the new "Marriage Law" have not been backed up by intensive propaganda, and Guizhou has been comparatively backward in its educational level and economy. Consequently, some cadres and the masses simply do not have any common sense of the law. Knowing nothing about the criminal law and the marriage law, many people regard bigamy and concubinage as "family matters" beyond the pale of the law, much less criminal offenses. The basic-level organizations which do not see any need and are afraid to tackle bigamy often tend to ignore it and miss the opportunity to crack it down and leave the offenders unchecked. There are no effective measures to prevent bigamy. For instance, in 1981, Lu X X (a married man) came to know a woman by the name of Zhu X X (a divorcee). Zhu won the sympathy and attention of Lu and his wife by telling them of her frustrations after her divorce. To show her gratitude toward the couple, she willingly became Lu's concubine and signed a pledge "to live together peacefully from now on without bickering." So they became bigamous "unwittingly." Some people become bigamous due to ignorance of the civil procedure. They remarry before their divorce decrees take effect or begin living with someone as husband and wife without legal pronouncement of the death of their missing spouses.

Third, marital disharmony and incompatibility lead people to bigamy as a vehicle to regain freedom or seek a more satisfactory sex life. The 100 cases of bigamy we investigated include a few cases where married couples, due to marital disharmony, live with others as husband and wife to escape mental cruelty or unbearable mistreatment or where the husbands became bigamous because their wives are chronically ill and cannot have a sex life or a satisfactory sex life for a long time. There are a few cases where married couples resort to bigamy to escape hardships due to disasters or extreme poverty. The most unique cases of bigamy, however, represent protests against marriages arranged by virtue of the prerogative of maternal uncles or parents. In Songtao County, Guizhou, where the Miao nationality lives marriages by virtue of the prerogative of maternal uncles is recognized, i.e., it is presumed that a girl will marry the son of her maternal uncle, her mother's brother. This

kind of marriage is not only against the prohibition of marriage between blood relations within the third degree provided in the marriage law but also unreasonable. The young men and young women who resent the prerogative of their maternal uncles over their marriages often "run back home" and marry someone else. This has led to many cases of bigamy. There are also young men and young women who become bigamous in fact by marrying the ones they love regardless of their existing marital ties to free themselves from the emotional pain and bondage of marriages arranged by their parents. For instance, Pan X X (a female, 17 years of age) married in 1984 a man by the name of Wei chosen by her parents. Unable to live harmoniously after marriage, the young couple quarreled and fought all the time. Later, when Wei left home for a few months after marriage, Pan fell in love with another young man when she was still married to Wei.

There are also some objective factors which contribute to the rapid increase of bigamous offenses in present-day Guizhou. Due mainly to the development of the commodity economy, there are now more people on the move. The loopholes in the marriage registration system, resident administration, and hotel lodging and the lack of foolproof personal identification have made it easy for criminals to find "hideouts," conceal their marital status, and deceive people. For instance, in 1982, Wang X X, a resident of Tengjiao, Pingyang County, Zhejiang Province, went to Rongjiang County, Guizhou, for a sideline business. He and a local woman lived as husband and wife without disclosing his true status as a married man. Take another case, for instance. A man by the name of Liu, anxious to marry his mistress, fraudulently duplicated his wife's personal signature, bribed a maid to pose as his wife, and obtained a divorce decree. Then he and his mistress processed their marriage registration with another marriage registrar. Another factor responsible for the increase of bigamous offenses is that the authorities do not pay enough attention to cracking down on bigamy and the offenders are punished rather lightly. Some offenders claim: "As long as I can perpetuate my posterity, it pays to stay in prison for a couple of years." So the criminal law is losing its restraining force.

III. The investigations helped us uncover some tough problems confronting the prosecution of bigamy cases. Although the incidents of bigamy have increased, the number of cases prosecuted has dropped, due to ineffective prevention, failure of prompt prosecution, and lack of more severe punishment. China's criminal law imposes a comparatively light punishment for bigamy and actual sentencing is even lighter. A bigamist does not mind staying behind bars or doing hard labor for 2 years. "To perpetuate the family lineage and to raise sons as security against old age" have been a deep-rooted belief in some localities of Guizhou, especially where minority nationalities congregate. As many cadres and the masses who have very little knowledge of the legal system tend to overlook or even condone bigamy and concubinage, there is not enough social pressure to prevent or curb bigamous offenses. Moreover, some bigamy cases often involve serious social problems. For instance, some bigamous couples become emotionally attached after having lived together for a long time, while other bigamists have married deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, or crippled women simply for child-bearing. Even if such bigamists were to serve time and even if their illegal marital relations were terminated, there would still be other problems, such as the support of children born of bigamous marriages, the livelihood of handicapped women, and the difficulty of effectively dissolving their unlawful marital relations. These practical problems have rendered

the prevention and swift punishment of bigamy more difficult. Second, there is a controversy over the way to calculate the time to be covered by prosecution. Some claim that since bigamy is a continuing crime, the time to be covered by its prosecution should be marked by the day the criminal act ceased. Others claim that it should begin from the day the unlawful marital relations began. These conflicting views hamper the prosecution of the crime as there is yet no judicial interpretation of the issue to fall back on. Another point deserving legislative consideration is whether or not the punishment of bigamy is a bit too lenient, especially in view of the maximum sentence of only 2 years of imprisonment. Third, some bigamy cases involve a number of problems, such as the dissolution of the bigamous marriages, the support of children born during such marriages, and the division of the property of the bigamous couples when the procuratorial organs decide to waive their indictment. There are no explicit provisions in the law on whether such cases are to be handled by the procuratorates or decided by the courts in civil proceedings. Some procuratorates try to resolve such problems by prosecuting the cases which they have decided not to indict. This makes the waiver of indictment meaningless and the prosecution improper.

What can be done to resolve these problems and put an end to bigamy? We believe the problem calls for the following measures.

First, strive to educate the people in the rudiments of law. Make use of lively propaganda to help the people understand the law and make the cadres at all levels take the lead to study the law, abide by the law, and act in accordance with the law. Only by placing the law in the hands of the people will it be possible to enhance the proper concept of law, avoid the tragedy of committing crimes unknowingly, and generate enough social pressure to prevent and curb bigamy.

Second, enforce comprehensive measures and upgrade the related systems of administration. Close all the loopholes by maximizing the role of the basic-level organizations, tightening control over the residence records of transient personnel and those engaged in special occupations such as travel agents, speeding up the issuance of residential identity cards, and checking on traveling personnel. At the same time, pursue the "five particulars and four beauties" activities, launch drives to create civilized villages and streets, and work out village regulations and people's covenants.

Third, find correct solutions to those problems involved in the adjudication of bigamy cases, such as the duration of time to be covered by prosecution, the jurisdiction over the civil proceedings after the waiver of indictment, etc. The legislative organ or highest judicial and procuratorial authorities should work out uniform legislation or judicial interpretations for the law enforcement organs to follow.

Fourth, distinguish between cohabitation and true bigamy in the prosecution of bigamists. Consummated bigamous offenses should be punished on the merits of each case. Any bigamist possessed of the thinking of the exploiting class who resorts to decadent and deplorable means, including fabricating documents and deceiving one's organization or the other party, to dally with women should be

severely punished. However, it is also important to take all statutory and discretionary mitigating circumstances into consideration and keep in mind that Guizhou is a province inhabited by many minority nationalities. In the minority nationality areas where bigamy is prevalent, patient propaganda and education are required to make the people kick off this backward custom. In a word, curbing bigamy, should be done in accordance with the law in due consideration of its social consequences so as to put an end to this evil practice as swiftly as possible.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PARTY MEETING SETS TASKS FOR STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK230237 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Dangzin, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, spoke at a meeting convened by the committee on 20 June to review the region's performance in structural reform. He said that after nearly 6 months' effort, Xizang has made great progress in structural reform. The relevant reform schemes have been initially formulated, and these schemes and the relevant policies are being seriously studied and perfected.

Dangzin said: "Structural reform is a very important systems engineering project. There are many problems and difficulties and the work is complex. Much arduous and meticulous work is needed. When Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected work in Xizang in 1980, he instructed that we should change the top-heaviness of the structure in Xizang, with its failure to meet in certain respects the development of the productive forces. After that, leading central comrades instructed in various speeches and documents that we must carry out structural reform in the region, otherwise, there would be no prospects for Xizang.

In accordance with the central instructions, the enlarged meeting of the Regional CPC Committee standing committee at the end of last year decided to tackle structural reform as one of the two main tasks for 1986. Under the tutelage of the CPC Central Committee and the direct leadership of the Regional CPC Committee, Xizang set up a structural reform office in January, and also transferred 10 prefectural cadres and 20 county cadres and a number of work personnel to engage in this work. The office has worked hard over the past 6 months or so. On the basis of becoming familiar with the conditions and carrying out investigation and study the office has finally come up with a relatively practical scheme and formulated the relevant policies accordingly.

Comrade Dangzin said: Volumes of facts amassed in the course of investigation and study show that it is imperative to carry out structural reform in Xizang. The present structural setup is very irrational. The main problem is that the regional administrative and management structure is vast and, to a certain extent, fails to correspond to the weakness of the economic basis. As far as personnel are concerned, the

proportions of professional cadres, science and technology personnel, and backbone leaders on the one hand and administrative and logistics personnel on the other are not appropriate. The structure of the regional-level party, government, and mass organization functional departments is irrational and their duties and responsibilities are not clear-cut. The consultative, information, supervisory, and inspection organs are extremely weak. There is duplication of organs, with too many in the middle stratum and too many temporary organs. Leading cadres hold too many concurrent posts. Apart from the fact that this uses up a lot of the leading cadres' energy, this also means that some of them cannot truly play their part in their own posts.

The entire structure is top-heavy. There are too many people in the upper levels, while the building of political power in the grassroots is weak. This does not correspond to developments in the region and to actual needs and possibilities. Work efficiency is poor, and economic results and social benefits are low.

Comrade Dangzin said: In view of these many problems in the existing structural setup in Xizang, our guiding idea in this structural reform is to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking in structural organization, personnel assignments, and cadre assignments. We must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts. In particular, we must uphold the principle of basing all work on Xizang realities. We must build our structures in accordance with the objective demands of Xizang's economic basis and with the development trends for the next 5 to 8 years in the region.

The general principle is to concentrate on streamlining the organs. At the same time, we must strengthen the education, agriculture and animal husbandry, science and technology, and economic bodies, and technological units. The guideline is to unify our understanding, summon great resolve, take steady steps, and do the work in a meticulous way.

The task is to complete the work of building the structures of the party, government, and mass organizations in the region, and of units at prefectural level, and the readjustment of staffing and the leadership groups. We must also complete structural organization and leadership group readjustment at prefectural and county levels. In conclusion, there is one even more arduous and complex task: The building of the government in the region's more than 2,000 townships. This is also to be regarded as an important task in structural reform.

Comrade Dangzin said: Structural reform involves broad areas and is a complex business. Many policies are involved. Our general guiding idea is therefore to calm people's minds, stabilize the situation, and take care of the majority. At the same time, the work should be beneficial for bringing in talent and for strengthening nationality unity and the unity of cadres and the masses.

He said: We will never forget those old comrades who have worked in Xizang for a long time. This is especially the case with those old workers and cadres who have reached retirement age after making contributions to Xizang's socialist revolution and construction. We will certainly ensure that they can spend their remaining years in happiness. At the same time, we must seriously implement the policy on Tibetans and Hans being unable to do without each other. We must take effective steps to protect the interests of cadres working in Xizang and ease their fears of disturbance in the rear. We must also rely on the policies and on the new situation arising after structural reform to bring into Xizang scientists, technicians, and technological talent of various nationalities from the interior of China.

Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, also spoke at the meeting. He said: Structural reform is a major affair for Xizang. It is imperative to carry out this work, otherwise there are no prospects for Xizang.

He said: The practice of the past half-year has enabled us to profoundly realize that reform is indeed a revolution. For us, the tasks of reform are very heavy and its demands very high. Yet our economic basis is very weak and we have great difficulties in meeting the expenses. This makes reform all the more difficult. The party committees at all levels and all units must therefore further straighten out their ideological line and step up ideological and political work.

Comrade Raidi stressed: Discipline is the guarantee for implementing the line. It is all the more necessary to strengthen the sense of discipline and strictly enforce discipline while carrying out structural reform.

At present we must concentrate our efforts on studying problems in structural reform. We must regard structural reform as a major task. How to view structural reform constitutes a test for every leading cadre and party member. I hope that you will not disappoint the hopes of the party and people, and will seriously work hard to make a success of structural reform.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN RECRUITS PARTY MEMBERS--Party organizations at all levels of Sichuan Province have attached importance to the recruitment of party members. Last year, they recruited some 118,000 backbone elements in the production forefront and outstanding intellectuals into the party. Of these newly-recruited party members, one-fifth were under 25 and some 43,800--37 percent--were professional and technical personnel. [Summary] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 86 HK] /12858

CSO: 4005/822

NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY ADDRESSES WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING

SK031227 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] How to focus the work toward rural women on the general tasks and goals of the party, how to comprehensively upgrade the quality of women, how to strengthen construction of grassroots women's organizations, and how to bring into better play the role of women in the two civilizations were key subjects for discussion at the 1986 meeting of chairmen of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional women's federations which opened in Baoding City on the morning of 20 June.

Attending the meeting were Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Guoying, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and first secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; Hu Dehua, Wang Deyi, Yu Shuqin, and Wang Liwei, secretaries of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; and leading comrades of Jilin Province's Yanbian Korean Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Baoding Prefecture, and Baoding City.

Comrade Zhang Guoying presided over and delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi introduced the situation of the implementation of the work toward women. He said; Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all women's fronts throughout the province have created a new situation in vitalizing the work toward women thanks to the correct leadership of the All-China Women's Federation and with the initiative efforts of the women's federations at all levels. Along with the development of the system of contract responsibility with payment linked to output and progress in commodity economy, the vast number of women in rural areas are worthy of the title of "holding up half the sky" since they have brought into play their roles in developing production. The vast number of women vividly working in the production, management, and circulation fields and engaging in tertiary industry indicates that the women's liberation movement has leaped on to a new stage. Practices have proven that reform needs women and women should transform themselves. More and more rural women have widened their field of vision and have intensified their thirst for knowledge through

transformation. An upsurge in learning cultural, scientific, and technological knowledge has formed among them. They have also made gratifying achievements in this regard.

Attention has been paid to safeguarding the legal rights and interests of women and children. Women's federations at all levels throughout the province have regarded education in legal knowledge and the importance of abiding by the law as an important content of building the socialist spiritual civilization, have attended to it, and have opposed, checked, and struggle against all deeds infringing upon the legal rights and interests of women and children in a timely and firm manner.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: The key to successful rural women's work in the new period lies in training a great number of women cadres with a new mental outlook.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi also said: We have noted that in areas where women's work is flourishing, most CPC committees at all levels have granted women's federations greater autonomy and initiative. As long as party committees render greater support to the work of women's federations, help them enthusiastically, fully respect their opinions, and grant them greater decisionmaking power, the work of women's federations will be carried out more vividly, and they will play a greater role in reforms and the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/831

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS 28TH MEETING

SK080052 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The 28th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal people's congress was held at the conference room of the municipal people's congress standing committee yesterday.

Fan Quan, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, the participants heard and discussed a report on the preparations for implementing the "Compulsory Education Law" in Tianjin, given by Li Guanggi, deputy director of the municipal education bureau, on behalf of the municipal people's government. During discussions, the committee members pointed out that it is necessary to further carry out extensive and in-depth study and propaganda activities on the compulsory education law, enhance the sense of the legal system of the broad masses of cadres, and firmly foster the idea that it is a citizen's right to receive compulsory education as well as his bounden duty to the country and the nation. They also proposed that efforts be made to speed up the formulation of the municipal regulations for the implementation of the compulsory education law in order to promote the implementation of such a law and to actively popularize compulsory education. The committee members also offered some constructive suggestions for building a contingent of qualified teachers, raising educational quality, raising educational funds, and improving conditions for running schools.

The meeting participants also heard and discussed a report on the preparations for the implementation of the metrology law given by Jia Huo, director of the municipal metrological bureau, on behalf of the municipal people's government, and a report on the implementation of the pharmaceutical management law given by Qiao Maobin, director of the municipal public health bureau, on behalf of the municipal people's government.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee and Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Xu Ming,

Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee. Yao Jun, vice mayor; Wang Yongchen, president of the municipal higher people's court; Jiao Li, deputy chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the relevant departments attended the meeting as observers.

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CSO: 4005/831

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON PARTY WORK STYLE REPORTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] After studying the speeches on rectifying the party work style given at a conference of the cadres of the CPC Central Committee organs by the leading comrades of the Central Committee, including Hu Yao-bang, the standing committee of the Heilongjiang provincial committee, which met today, agreed unanimously that continued efforts of the organs directly under the provincial authority will no doubt make the party work style take a turn for the better by the end of this year.

The meeting also listened to reports on the implementation of Document No 57 of the Central Committee's administrative office in Heilongjiang. After Document No 57 of the Central Committee administrative office was made known to the lower echelons, especially after a leading group for implementing the document was set up by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, the various localities and departments of the province began immediately to tackle this particular task. They set up organizations to provide more effective leadership, conscientiously pursued their study to heighten ideological awareness, launched thorough investigations led by the leading comrades, made corrections during the progress of the investigations, and worked out necessary measures of action. Although the investigations were preliminary in nature, the issues uncovered demonstrate that the unhealthy tendencies named in the speeches of the leading comrades of the Central Committee do exist in varying degrees in the party and government organs of the province.

All the comrades attending the meeting agreed in their deliberations that the drive to rectify the work style of the party must begin with the leading organs directly under the provincial authorities. The leading organs must provide effective leadership, and the organs directly under the provincial authorities must serve as a model for the whole province. The following are the things to be done immediately:

1. The members of standing committee of the provincial party committee must act first to set good examples. The leaders at all levels directly under the province must strive to study the speeches of the leading comrades of the Central Committee, heighten their own awareness, and personally handle the task of rectifying the party work style.

2. To achieve the far-reaching rectification of the party work style, a conference of the cadres of all the organs directly under the province must be convened before the Spring Festival to pursue in-depth studies and go a step further to lay down concrete plans for rectifying the party work style.

3. Strive to dispose of a batch of important cases. Prosecute openly those typical cases involving those who violate wholesome practices or refuse to prosecute or connive and condone bad practices. At the same time, make public announcements of selected typical cases which represent positive examples of the rectified party work style.

4. Since the drive to rectify the party work style is an arduous and long-term endeavor which requires sustained efforts and continuing investigations and prosecutions, it is necessary to establish a wholesome responsibility system to be borne by each unit as a whole. The members of the standing committee in charge of the various fronts and the leading group for rectifying the party work style should work together to coordinate the study session of each unit in order to enable each front to go a step further to rectify the party work style. The standing committee of the provincial party committee must constantly keep track of the progress of the rectification of the party work style and provide more effective leadership.

The meeting established a leading group for the rectification of the party work style.

Today's meeting was chaired by Comrade Sun Weiben [1327 4850 2609] and attended by Comrades Li Genshen [2621 2704 3234], Chen Yunlin [7115 7189 2651], Liu Chengguo [0491 2052 2654], Zhou Wenhua [0719 2429 5478], Bai Jingfu [4101 2529 1381], Li He [2621 0735], and Huang Feng [7806 2800].

The leading comrades of the provincial advisory commission, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial political consultative conference who attended as non-voting delegates are Chen Lei [7115 7191], Wang Luming [3769 6424 2494], Zhang Xiangling [1728 0686 0407], Wang Fei [3769 2431], Li Jianbai [2621 0494 4101], Chen Yuanzhi [7115 0337 4160], He Shoulun [0149 7445 0243], and Wang Zhao [3769 6856].

5360/12858
CSO: 4005/608

NORTHEAST REGION

FUSHUN PARTY LEADERS SET EXAMPLE IN CORRECT PARTY STYLE

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] "When the leaders set good examples, the masses will follow." This is an important lesson learned by the Fushun municipal party committee in rectifying the party work style.

The Fushun municipal party committee has been working persistently for a number of years to make the whole party come to grips with the party work style. Starting with its leadership, it has exposed and dealt with all unhealthy practices involving the leading organs and leading cadres of the municipal party committee. Working from level to level and pushing one level to lead another, it has set many good examples to foster the rectification of the party work style of the whole city. The new momentum the city generates has prompted the party members and cadres to resist unhealthy practices and voluntarily rectify party work style.

There are a few events which have a decisive impact on the city.

The first event was the drive between 1983 and June 1985 to curb wining and dining by a team commissioned to inspect the certified acceptance of the jobs performed by the enterprises. The Fushun municipal team dispatched to inspect the certified acceptance of jobs performed by the enterprises was the first one to face a crackdown for accepting plush entertainments offered by several enterprises and attended by some leading comrades of the municipal party committee. The incident aroused the resentment of the masses. To cope with the incident, the Fushun municipal party committee convened a meeting on the lives of its standing committee members where criticisms and self-criticisms were aired. The leading comrades who attended the banquet volunteered their self-criticisms and reimbursed the cost of the meal. Speaking on behalf of the municipal party committee, Zhang Qi, the committee's secretary, offered his self-criticism at a meeting of the cadres above the regimental grade of the city and the county and asked all party members and cadres not to entertain the team commissioned to inspect certified acceptance of the jobs performed by the enterprises, nor should the team accept invitations to dinner parties. The action taken by the municipal party committee prompted the cadres at all levels to take similar actions. As a result, the leaders of more than 140 enterprises conducted thorough investigations and reimbursed the entertainment costs. This put

an end to the unhealthy practice of wining and dining by the team commissioned to inspect the certified acceptance of the jobs performed by the enterprises. In March 1985, when three municipal units again concocted excuses for wining and dining, the municipal party committee published the incidents to the whole city, severely criticized the cadres involved, and reprimanded those cadres whose attitude was unacceptable.

The second event was a drive to crack down on the improper construction and allocation of residential quarters. The Fushun municipal party committee chose to make its first move against six leading cadres who occupied residences larger than the prescribed size. They all offered self-criticisms at a meeting on the democratic lifestyle. Four of them surrendered their extra quarters, one was allotted another smaller residence, and the remaining one was asked to double his rent in accordance with the regulations. The good examples set by the municipal party committee were copied by the basic-level cadres and CPC members. As a result, over 200 CPC members and cadres have vacated 203 residential rooms while additional rent has been imposed on 2,102 square meters of housing.

The third event represents the way the Fushun municipal party committee coped with unhealthy practices in personnel administration. In February 1984, when a state security bureau was established in the city, it hired 20 unqualified people, most of whom were the children and relatives of the leading cadres of the agencies directly under the city authority. The municipal party committee decided against keeping these 20 people but assigned them to other jobs instead of condoning the practice by "warning against its repetition." After these 20 people left the state security bureau, some cadres suddenly realized: "Since the action of the municipal party committee is an implicit order to clamp down on underhanded personnel dealings, we must act immediately." This led many departments, such as the Fushun Mining Bureau, the Fushun Aluminum Plant, and the county authorities of Xinbin and Qingyuan, to act decisively to weed out the practice whereby people quit rural jobs for urban positions or switch from farming to non-farming occupations.

The fourth event involves the investigation and rectification of the awards of the Mayor's Fund, an amount of 150,000 yuan set aside in 1984 to cover the mayor's awards. The fund was so poorly administered that they allowed egalitarianism to influence the granting of 100-300 yuan to each of the city cadres at or above the rank of deputy bureau chief, spending a total of 33,700 yuan. These grants have become a corrupting influence in the city of Fushun. The municipal party committee and the municipal government decided to ask the cadres at or above the rank of deputy bureau chief to return the awards they received, which they did accordingly. Finding their expectations and fantasies shattered, those departments which granted awards indiscriminately acted promptly to arrange for the retraction of their awards.

When interviewed by the reporter, a responsible comrade of the Fushun municipal party committee said: "It does not matter how many problems an area or department runs into. As long as the leadership is upright and determined, it will have the resolve and the means to resolve them."

NORTHEAST REGION

MANAGERIAL PRACTICES OF NEW PARTY OFFICIAL DESCRIBED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 19, 8 Oct 85 pp 7-10

[Article by Li Shuyan [2621 3219 5333] and Yao Tiejun [1202 6993 6511]:
"The Record of a Young Cadre"]

[Text] Ma Yanli!

In the Ministry of Metallurgy's Third Metallurgical Construction Corporation and at the corporation capital in Anshan, that name seemed as loud and clear as the roar made in pouring molten metal. To the workers he is an excellent manager who is intelligent in planning, skilled in strategy, and capable of planning distant victories within his command post; to those cadres who will soon reach old age, he is a young successor with deep roots and straight limbs, able to withstand rain and storm; to the intellectuals and the scientists he is a professional with both managerial methods and a broad vision...all in all he is the kind of person who is like the chain of a conveyor belt, a link whose role must be acknowledged as useful and cannot be overlooked no matter from which perspective it is seen.

All of these, however, were the conditions 1 month ago.

On 12 September 1985, LIAONING RIBAO headlines announced the news that the Anshan CPC had organized a new group and that Ma Yanli [7456 1693 0448], had been elected the deputy party secretary of the city party committee. You see, he no longer is the manager of the Ministry of Metallurgy's Third Metallurgical Construction Corporation.

Uncommon Skill in Taking Initiative

Ma Yanli is 40 years old this year, just the age of "no illusions." However, strictly speaking, when did he actually start to have "no illusions" about our endeavors and when was it that he decided to unleash his total ability to entertain "no illusions" about our endeavors?

Ma Yanli graduated from Qinghua University in 1970 and was sent to the Second Company of the Third Metallurgical Corporation to be a carpenter, but who

permitted him to study construction, as he had only a passing acquaintance with the word "wood"? Before long, though, people discovered that this tall and thin frail scholar wearing glasses for nearsightedness was really able to bear hardships and quite willing to work hard. There was a change in his fate, however, and he became a planner in the company's engineering planning department. In 1977, when the Anshan No 7 Blast Furnace was being rebuilt he boldly offered a very logical suggestion. The suggestion was adopted and he was appraised as a "model soldier" and honored with a red sash and flowers. A year later he became the first university graduate to be a deputy brigade leader of the Third Metallurgical's Second Company.

In January 1980, Ma Yanli was elected by the masses as the leader of the Second Company's Third Brigade. There was no richly worded certificate of appointment, nor was there the traditional ceremony; there was only his trusting faith and eager hope. However, the upper-level department responsible for the work did not grant him recognition. Over a long period of 10 months, he shouldered the responsibilities and duties of brigade leader, assuming the suffering and toil of that position but without the honor or compensation. The masses were angered by the unfairness, saying that since Ma Yanli performed so well, why wasn't his election ratified? Wasn't it acceptable not to elect one of those slippery, world-wise, smooth, and slick persons? Ma Yanli paid no attention: "Ratification doesn't matter, my work must not be delayed even for a minute."

At that time the Third Brigade began a major undertaking, so he ate and lived at the work site, not going home even on holidays. His wife had heart disease and one day she fainted at home. Fortunately a comrade from the brigade took her to the hospital. She silently reviled her husband: How can you be so busy that you are unconcerned about the life and death of your own wife? She secretly went to the work site "to spy on him," but when she saw her husband's gaunt, emaciated figure laboring shoulder to shoulder with the workers she was embarrassed and silently stole away without even a trace of her former anger.

Human misfortune and natural disasters often go together. One Sunday when Ma Yanli was not at the work site, there just happened to be a collapse causing death. Normally, the responsibility for an accident is assigned to the brigade leader in charge of production. "Responsibility" is not meaningless bureaucratic talk but means that the person in charge not only is no longer qualified to handle funds but moreover must undergo administrative discipline. Ma Yanli shouldered it all: "I am the brigade leader and the responsibility is mine!" He received an administrative warning. Thereupon, every form of opinion poured in, and a sort of nameless depression surrounded Ma Yanli. "The people's brigade leader just won't do...." "A good beginning but a bad ending...." Ma Yanli said: "If I fall it will be at the work site!"

Of course he did not fall, and instead introduced a new feature of hydraulic pressure technology. After several months of hard work they completed the Lishan Lijiao Bridge project 33 days ahead of schedule and achieved exceptional quality!

Faced with this obvious success the upper-level leadership departments had no choice but to extend formal recognition to the "people's brigade leader." Like a seed in the ground, without sunlight or water there is no growth; when it is planted in new ground the results are quite different.

In March 1983, Ma Yanli became deputy manager of the Third Metallurgical Corporation's Second Company.

In October 1984, he assumed the burden of manager of the Third Metallurgical Corporation.

The masses say that Ma Yanli made his way step by step on the basis of his own talents rather than shield himself with guarantees, so we are confident of him.

The masses are best qualified to evaluate the cadres!

Two Refusals

Ma Yanli had held his post for exactly 9 months.

That day the company party committee convened the standing committee under the chairmanship of party secretary Zhong Jiyu [6988 6487 3558].

Secretary Zhong has a large physique, shiny flowing hair, and a penetrating voice. Both LIAOWANG magazine and this newspaper have reported that he favors knowledge and human talent and have also reported on his heroic efforts in overcoming dissenting views to pave the way for human talent. Although this 53-year-old cadre does not have a diploma, he does have great prestige in the Third Corporation.

They discussed the cadre issue. Secretary Zhong wondered if a 53-year-old section chief who had worked for many years, who was cautious and conscientious and yet capable, could advance to the deputy bureau grade?

The chairman of the party committee standing committee and the labor unions expressed agreement.

Some of those in the standing committee also agreed.

Although the others did not chime in, they actually wanted to.

Ma Yanli, who was a member of the party standing committee and the company manager and who was sitting next to Secretary Zhong, did not change his expression. Behind his glasses his bright eyes gave off a flicker of hesitation and he became lost in thought.

No one knew better than he the depth of his gratitude toward Secretary Zhong. That very year, Ma Yanli had been denied party membership because of "foreign

connections," and it was Secretary Zhong who defied mass opinion and supported party membership for Ma Yanli, even expressing a willingness to nominate him personally. When the "people's brigade leader" was given administrative discipline and the cold winds blew, Secretary Zhong again came forward to give support and encouragement. When the Second Company reorganized the leadership group it also was Secretary Zhong who vigorously recommended him and enabled him to assume the deputy manager post of the Second Company....

Ma Yanli knew that his every success and every promotion were inseparable from the support, encouragement, concern, and care of Secretary Zhong Jiyu. Considering things from the personal aspect, shouldn't the "benevolence of a patron" deserve an "outflowing of recompense"?

At this time the issue of cadre promotion was at hand. The nomination of Secretary Zhong was important and should not be tainted with suspicions or personal feelings, so what was Ma Yanli to do? It seemed as though he should neither refuse the respect he felt for him nor reject his "gratitude" toward him....

In the end the words "I agree" did not pass between his tightly pursed lips. That was because in the balance of his soul there was an even heavier weight, namely that in principle there were professional demands to be met.

He considered that in order to carry out concretely the Central Committee demands of cadre "four modernizations" the company party committee had clearly stipulated that for those at full section grade to be nominated to deputy bureau grade, they must be under 45 years of age, but if their capabilities and qualities were truly outstanding the age requirement could be relaxed to the extent of 2 or 3 years. If this older section chief were promoted it would violate Central Committee regulations and cause unrest among the cadres.

Feelings and principles battled in his mind.

Secretary Zhong similingly pressed him to express his views. The eyes of Ma Yanli seemed to harbor a moment of indecision but finally cleared up and he resolutely said: "My view is that it would be better to postpone it a little." The word "postpone" clearly was a substitute for "disagreement," and he laid out his reasoning in tones that were warm and soft, yet clearly resolute.

The eyes of some standing committee members opened wide.

Secretary Zhong in the end was tolerant, merely smiling and saying: "Fine, let us discuss it another time."

Once again in a standing committee meeting, Secretary Zhong brought up the old issue, but Ma Yanli still was unwilling to agree to it.

News of this spread and some people predicted that Zhong and Ma would have a falling out.

In fact, however, there were no grudges between Zhong and Ma, all was as before, and they cooperated with mutual understanding.

Incomparable Ma Yanli!

Incomparable Zhong Jiyu!

The incomparable party committee and government of the Third Ye Company!

Playing a Villain's Role

In May of this year, Ma Yanli returned from a meeting in Shanghai, and without bothering even to clean up he straightaway rushed around to each workplace in the factory. To outsiders a work site is but some bricks, a crane, and scaffolding--nothing to look at really--but to the eyes of Ma Yanli seeing how these tools and equipment are being used quickly translates into important information on the time limit for a construction project, the rate of progress, and the degree of efficiency. After obtaining this information he then grasps conditions in the workstyle of the cadres and the effectiveness of the leadership. After hearing the report of the chief dispatcher and reading the essential reports he then has an overview of the general situation in his mind.

Ma Yanli is specially known for his clearly distinguished rewards and punishments and for strict management of the factory. At the exercise facility work site he saw that young women of the Fourth Company were shoveling ashes behind the platform until late at night. He immediately decided to reward them personally and petitioned for their meritorious recognition.

He is unable to put up with cadres who have a slipshod manner or who are superficial in their responsibilities. Once when the company held a cadre meeting there were 23 cadres who arrived late, so he then and there fined each of them a month's bonus. Consequently, people were no longer late for meetings. Someone said that if Ma Yanli holds a meeting you don't even dare go to the toilet. A cadre in the Engineering Planning Department was unable to complete his work duties according to schedule, and after Ma Yanli heard of this he wasted no formalities in dismissing him. Ma Yanli said: "Production system cadres must first of all be assessed on production practices." In previous assessments this comrade was well qualified and capable, never had any disciplinary problems, had good will toward people, and was able to get along. He had nine good points but in the one point of production he did not qualify and project after project was late, so, with regrets, we cannot employ such a cadre, because such cadres hold things up in the production process!"

After coming back from Shanghai, in order to improve the passive conditions in project delays and raise second-quarter production, Ma Yanli resolved to convene a meeting of all factory cadres above the bureau grade. He rose to the dais and swept his subordinates with a severe look. Below him all were quiet and attentive. All of the factory cadres were in attendance and many were personally known to him. Those were his former superiors and leaders, while

those were the companions and fellow warriors he formerly worked together with...however, thinking about the delayed projects he again forgot all of that. He clearly pointed out the existing problem of delayed projects.

"Who is here from the Second Company?" He first of all called on his former unit.

The Second Company secretary stood up.

"How are things going at the Beida ditch project? Why the delay?"

He continued: "The casting project has been delayed. The management has not been forceful. The First Company has been asked to station a deputy manager at the work site, but up to now that hasn't happened. The construction has been delayed, so why not station someone there? The supply depot has sent in over 370 tons of steel, but your managers talk about only 100 tons, and those in control can't even manage this information. Are we in control of this project or is it in control of us? When the steel hasn't yet arrived we can yell for it, but after it has arrived what is there to yell for? Yesterday I went to the work site for a look and saw steel everywhere but saw no one at work!"

The First Company manager broke into a sweat.

"Next there is the Mechanization Company. It originally was determined that on the 15th the excavator would go to the Third Steel Mill. Yesterday I checked into this and found it still hadn't gone there. The reason given was that the trailer was broken. Is this reasonable? We had determined that you would excavate on the 15th, but didn't stipulate that you should use any particular trailer for transport and even less said that you could only use the Mechanization Company's own trailer. Isn't this merely arguing over trifles? Didn't Old Jin (the deputy manager of the Mechanization Company) agree at the meeting on the 10th? Those of us engaged in construction projects must stick to our word, attend to realities, and pay attention to practical results. Promises must be kept!"

Old Jin was unable to sit still.

Ma Yanli's criticism was irrefutable. He said: "My criticism of some units and some comrades is not meant to embarrass them but rather is to have some repercussions, and the main purpose is to promote production."

He achieved his purpose.

The meeting had still not concluded when the Second Company secretary phoned back asking the work teams and the mid-level cadres to remain at work. The meeting broke up at 4:30 pm, and the Second Company convened a team meeting at 5 pm, then held a mid-level cadre meeting at 8 pm, and finally at 11 pm they went to their work places!

One deputy manager who had been singled out for criticism tossed and turned all night, unable to sleep. In more than 30 years he had never been subjected to such criticism. He thought things over and made a fierce ideological struggle. The next day he offered a profound self-criticism and, moreover, took immediate steps to correct his own mistakes.

The Second Company's rate of progress improved, the First Company's rate of progress improved, and the Mechanization Company's rate of progress improved....

Ma Yanli said that to promote production a person must be tough-skinned; embarrassment just won't do. Only when people are serious can there be action, and only when there is action can the enterprises be vital.

A villain should have the character of a villain. Ma Yanli was "villainous" toward others and "villainous" toward himself. He always attends to the minor details of daily life. Since last year, the Third Corporation manager-grade cadres can get the same bonuses as the manager-grade cadres of the Anshan Steel Mill, but Ma Yanli and the others take very little; they take only some of the "safety award" given by the Ministry of Metallurgy.

Ma Yanli said: "If a person is not upright, how can he make others so?"

The Style of a Great General

Ma Yanli became manager of the Third Corporation when he was only 39 years old. People could not help asking how this youth would control and direct this large-scale enterprise with 13 counties, groups, and units, 26 bureaus and departments, and 25,000 staff and workers.

Practice shows that with the support of the corporation's CPC committee Ma Yanli directed an exciting drama, thoroughly demonstrating the pioneering spirit of a youthful entrepreneur and the talent for managing a modernized enterprise.

Upon first assuming office he instituted a series of drastic reforms.

Human Talent!

Ma Yanli clearly realized that for China's enterprises to soar into the 8th decade of the 20th century, human talent could not be ignored for even a moment.

In order to utilize fully the role of the older intellectuals he recommended that their retirement be extended to age 65 and that the senior engineers train the enterprise's own "graduate students." The senior engineers were motivated to strive harder because they saw from this decision how the party and the people placed hope and value on them. At this time there already are 4 senior engineers who have chosen 16 graduate students whom they are carefully training so that their very own "students" do not lag behind anyone else.

Although the enterprise's self-taught core cadres performed the actual work of engineers and technicians, they lacked the corresponding technological job titles so their positions were not actually justified. Ma Yanli then said: "Didn't the state grant us enterprise autonomy? Let us then confer 'internal titles.'" These "internal titles" not only stimulated the enthusiasm of the self-educated core technology cadres, they also motivated the broad mass of young workers throughout the company to struggle upward!

This is a large-scale enterprise with 25,000 people, but with less than 0.5 percent engineers and technicians, which is too few, far too few. Yet the state annually allocates only 20-30 college students. Ma Yanli suggested that the Third Corporation offspring who were graduating from college and technical school be welcomed back to their "matriarchial home." Each person who returned would have their own room. He also decided to use 200,000 yuan to "buy" from the colleges at "negotiated prices" those graduate students who were not included in the plan.

As Ma Yanli saw things, the old cadres who were rich in experience and practice were valuable enterprise treasures. He did not advocate placing them in some "inspection offices" to while away their time. His method was to arrange actual work to utilize fully their functions. Consequently, the Third Corporation broadly carried out tertiary production, engaging in whatever endeavor would develop the corporation and whatever engineering or technology would develop the corporation, even providing such things as travel services. Some old comrades who had retired to the second line of production were pleased that their remaining strength could be utilized, and they performed outstandingly.

Cadres!

Ma Yanli boldly reformed the production and administration cadre evaluation system. With one change the horizontal, unilateral evaluation became a relatively realistic three-dimensional evaluation. He said: In supporting the foundation of the four cardinal principles, cadre evaluation should focus on evaluating work success. The company decided that the production system cadres would be evaluated by the general controller. Each quarter the general controller would assemble the evaluation results to send to the personnel bureau for filing. If a cadre successfully fulfilled each assignment ahead of schedule the general controller could recommend him for promotion, could award a bonus, or could raise the floating wages. If a cadre was always behind schedule the general controller had the authority to demote him and could also take away that month's bonus and the annual floating wages. Ma Yanli said that cadre evaluations must be more realistic, and though the recommendation of the leadership and the organization department cannot be slighted nonetheless, it will not do to ignore work performance!

This maneuver was great. It gained control over those pursuers of fame and fortune who did not take care of business and who relied solely on forming connections, and it gave those professionally minded cadres great motivation and stimulation. The mood at the enterprises was corrected and the people's spiritual condition was greatly improved.

Management!

After Ma Yanli assumed his post he formulated a great many plans to develop the potential of the enterprise, and in addition to fulfilling those managerial plans, he moved into society to make bids and take offers, to expand and occupy markets, and to participate in the enterprise's economic effectiveness. On his own initiative he jointly established an Anshan burn treatment unit, established joint operations with a fire resistant materials plant and the Tianjin coal gasification company, invested in the Anshan Shirt Factory, and jointly opened a magnesite mine with Haicheng Township, thus greatly expanding the enterprise's activities and competitiveness.

The corporation established the enterprise management model system as the core of its goal management; it made extensive use of electronic computers; it established an information center to improve the information management system; it promoted an overall quality control system; and it made progress in perfecting accurate and reliable methods of estimating and inspection....

Throughout the history of the Third Corporation, the annual production value was generally around 70 million yuan; in 1983 it reached a new record of 97 million yuan and then in 1984 it added another digit, finally reaching 130 million yuan. During the first 8 months of this year production value reached 110 million yuan, and by the end of the year it will reach 150 million yuan.

Throughout the history of the Third Corporation, the Ministry of Metallurgy silver medal for engineering quality had never been awarded, but since last year it has won 16 of them. At the same time, the entire company suffered no fatalities and thus also received an order of commendation from the Ministry of Metallurgy.

The Third Corporation is soaring!

However, Ma Yanli has left the Third Corporation.

We wish Ma Yanli even greater achievements and greater success in his new post....

11582/12851
CSO: 4005/196

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW ANSHAN PARTY OFFICIALS--The Sixth Anshan City CPC Congress, which concluded on 9 September 1985, elected new Anshan CPC members and Anshan CPC Discipline Inspection Commission members. Yin Yuan [3009 3220] was elected party secretary while Cheng Xichang [4453 0823 2490], Ma Yanli [7456 1484 0448], and Guo Jun [6753 6511] were elected deputy party secretaries; Zhu Baoshun [2612 1405 7311] was elected secretary of the discipline inspection commission; and Zhang Chunyu [1728 2504 3768] was elected deputy secretary. [Text]
[Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 86 p 1] 11582/12851

CSO: 4005/196

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DIRECTION FOR MILITARY INDUSTRY REFORM

Military Industry, Modernization

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Article: "Going From the 'Small World' of Military Industry to the 'Big Battlefield' of Four Modernizations"]

[Text] National defense science, technology, and industry must be subordinated to the overall situation, and must, to serve the state's construction of all the four modernizations, use their main strength for the state's economic construction. Therefore, we must, from a fundamental reform of the system of organization of the national defense science, technology, and industry, bring the military industrial capacity into the entire state plan, and build the present military industrial enterprise into military-civilian combined-type enterprises. This was an instruction by the leading comrades of the central authorities that Ding Henggao [0002 5899 7599], chairman of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission, passed on at a symposium on national defense science, technology, and industry which ended on 17 June.

Ding Henggao said that, following the switch in the focus of the state's work and in the strategy for building the armed forces, national defense science, technology, and industry face new situations and new tasks. For example, because the amount of military goods has fallen greatly, the tasks of enterprises are seriously insufficient. In particular, because the old system of organization was in effect for a long time, the enterprises lack vigor, lack the ability to compete and the ability to meet emergencies. Their existing technological superiority and potential are far from being displayed. The fundamental way to solve these problems is reform.

Ding Henggao said: The reform of national defense science, technology, and industry will, in accordance with the state's unified plan, be carried out in synchronization with the reform of its entire system of organization and the system of organization of science and technology. The key points in the current work are: reform the management of national defense science and technology; and make use of forces that are fairly small in number but fairly good in quality to develop a batch of new-type weapons and equipment, so as to raise the level of the modernization of our army's equipment. We must bring

about a big development in civilian production and in transforming military industrial technology to civilian use, and therefore we must readjust the product structure and the scientific research and production capacity. In the production of civilian goods, we must keep in mind the development of products that will play a major role in raising the level of the state's technology. We must vigorously develop concentrated-type civilian products that use military industrial technology direct production and that use the knowledge and techniques developed by military industrial technology. We must vigorously develop products in which there is a shortage and which are needed for state and local economic construction. We must take part in the technological transformation of traditional industries; work for the digestion, absorption, and blazing of new trails in imported technologies; and produce export products of the best quality. We must simplify administration and delegate authority, and, in accordance with the state's general requirements and plans for the transfer to lower levels of machinery enterprises, do good work in the transfer to lower levels of military industry departments. We must promote lateral economic unity among enterprises.

Ding Henggao stressed that the state must now put military industry in an important position, that is, make the ranks of national defense science, technology, and industry, which possess superiorities in technology, equipment, and talents, march from the past narrow "little world" of military industrial production toward the "big battlefield" of the construction of the entire state's "four modernizations."

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met with all representatives who took part in this discussion. He urged all of them to be courageous in reform and to work hard to effect the strategic change in the national defense science, technology, and industry.

Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492], Yang Dezhi [2799 1779 1807], Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849], and Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] attended the meeting.

Commentator's Article

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Reform of the Military Industry's System of Organization Must No Longer Be Delayed"]

[Text] The central authorities have already stressed for several years the reform of the system of organization of national defense industry. Although progress has been made the rate has been slow, and now is the time for speeding up the solution to this problem.

Military industry departments have continued the existing system of organization for many years, which has become more and more unsuitable for the development of the state's productive forces. If this old system of organization is not changed, the enterprises will have no right to act on their own initiative, and it will be hard for them to initiate lateral economic unity that crosses areas, crosses departments, and crosses professions. The enterprises will have no vigor, and there will be problems

in developing civilian goods. The present advanced industrial arts and technologies of military industry will either keep progressing or retreat, and the original superiorities could change into inferiorities. If the old system of organization is not changed, then the situation will be detrimental to the display of initiative by scientists and technicians. Therefore, the reform of the system of organization of military industry departments is extremely urgent, and if there is no reform there will be no way out.

The reform of the system of organization of military industry departments should, under the state's unified plan, be carried out in synchronization with the reform of the system of organization of other professions and departments. Only in this way will the work of the military industry departments be put on the track of the entire state's economic construction, and with their own superiorities better serve the national economy and the construction of the four modernizations. There are already good conditions inside and outside the departments for reforming the system of organization of military industry, providing us with important conditions and a solid foundation for our reforming the system of organization well.

Of course, in reforming the system of organization of military industry, many new contradictions and new problems will unavoidably appear, but if the system of organization is reformed and rearranged, all work will be done well. On this question, leading comrades especially must have boldness and have courage and insight, and not fear all sorts of difficulties. When new situations are encountered and new problems appear, they should, in practice, constantly study and solve them.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ANHUI GOVERNOR ON ARMED FORCES TRANSFER

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 86 p 1

[Article: "Conscientiously Implement Central Authorities' Directive, Unite in a Common Effort To Do the Work of Transferring People's Armed Forces Departments"]

[Text] During the period of the conference of party committee first secretaries in the provincial military district system, this newspaper's reporter Yao Lipai [1202 4539 1014] and correspondents Fan Dashui [5400 1129 3055] and Jian Wuyi [4675 0063 0001] together called on Comrade Wang Yuzhao [3769 6735 2507], governor of the province and chairman of the provincial People's Armed Forces Commission. They interviewed him on the work of switching our province's people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization. Following is a record of the conversation between the governor and the reporter and correspondents of this newspaper.

Question: Governor Wang, why are the people's armed forces departments being changed to the local system of organization, and what is the significance of this action?

Answer: The 12th CPC Congress and the new constitution clearly stipulate that our fundamental task from now on is to concentrate our energy on the construction of socialist modernization. In 1985, an enlarged session of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee made a scientific analysis of the international situation. It decided to make full use of the advantageous international environment to engage heart and soul in construction, so that the PLA would be put on the track of construction in the peaceful period. To adapt to the changes in the situation and to state economic construction, the PLA, with the approval of the party Central Committee, carried out a reform of its system of organization and a streamlining and reorganization of far-reaching significance. The change in the system of organization of the county (city district) people's armed forces departments is an important component part of this reform. I think that, after this change and turnover, the situation will be advantageous to the strengthening by local party committees and governments of their unified leadership over militia and reserve duty work, and will be advantageous for the local party committees and governments to coordinate forces with all departments to support and cooperate in militia and reserve duty work. At the same time, it will be advantageous

to the people's armed forces departments, under the direct leadership of the local party committees and governments, to better center themselves on economic construction and to better display their own functional role. Therefore, we must, proceeding from the overall situation in state economic construction and armed forces construction, and in accordance with the central authorities' demands, strive to do well the work of changing over the people's armed forces department to the local system of organization.

Question: When the people's armed forces departments are changed over to the local system of organization, will their nature and work duties change?

Answer: After a people's armed forces department is changed over to the local system of organization, it will be a secondary county-level unit. Its nature and work duties will not change. The county (city district) people's armed forces department will still be its area's military leadership organization, that is, it will be both the military department of the county's (city district's) party committee and the reserve duty organization of the people's government at the same level. It is under the double leadership of the county (city district) party committee and government and the higher-level military organization. The secretary of the party committee of the armed forces department and concurrently the county (city district) party committee's secretary, the department's director or its political commissar will take part in the work of the standing committee of the county (city district) party committee and of the party committee of the military subdistrict. The people's armed forces department will be responsible for the militia and military service work in its own area. Party committees and governments at all levels will still pay attention to giving play to their role as the people's armed forces departments' military leadership organization, and will manage them in accordance with the PLA's rules and regulations. The people's armed forces departments must conscientiously perform their duties and continue to do their own work well.

Question: When will the transfer work of the people's armed forces departments in our province begin?

Answer: Experiments on the transfer work of the people's armed forces departments were conducted at the selected points of Suzhou City and Suxian County. The experiments have already been successfully completed. On the basis of the experience obtained, the transfer work throughout the province will be fully underway after this conference, and, in accordance with the directive and requirements of the central authorities, will be fully completed at the end of June.

Question: What specific things must be done in the changeover of people's armed forces departments?

Answer: The central authorities have made clear stipulations on the question of the changeover of people's armed forces departments. The provincial party committee, provincial government, and provincial military district have also jointly issued a document, and this is the basis for doing the transfer work well. I think that we must stress getting a good grip on four specific things.

First, we must regard the changeover of people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization as an important matter. All types of personnel in people's armed forces departments must be readjusted and matched in accordance with the new establishment, and the allocation of cadres must meet the demands of the "four modernizations." In particular, importance must be attached to the allocation of the leading groups, so as to hand over to the locality a good leading group that has good ideology, has good work style, and understands professions. To maintain the continuity of the work of people's armed forces department, we must, as much as possible, mobilize those backbone elements in work whose ideology is good, who understand professions, and who are familiar with local conditions to remain in the departments. With regard to the stock taking of weapons, equipments, funds, and various kinds of materiel, as well as work that should be the armed forces' responsibility, all these jobs must be done one by one. Of course, because, in the changeover of county (city district) people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization, the area involved is broad, the amount of work is large, and the policy nature is strong, it will not do to depend solely on the armed forces side. We must also depend on the active support and close cooperation of the party committees and governments at all levels in the localities. The party committees and governments at all levels in the localities must take the initiative and responsibility, and conscientiously and vigorously do good work, and enthusiastically welcome and support the changeover of people's armed forces departments.

Second, we must do extensive and deepgoing propaganda and education work. By making full use of conferences, newspapers, broadcasting, television, and other means, we must do propaganda on the major significance of reform of the armed forces' system of organization and their streamlining and reorganization; do propaganda on the position and role of people's armed forces departments in the new period; and do propaganda on the important contributions by cadres of people's armed forces departments to the building of the militia and the reserves and to the building of the two civilizations. We must clear up some muddle understandings among the cadres and the masses, and educate them to respect and cherish the armed forces and to support the reform of the armed forces.

Third, the local party committees and governments must conscientiously help the people's armed forces departments to solve practical problems during the handing over and taking over. In changing over the people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization, some contradictions and difficulties will be encountered. The party committees and governments at all levels in the localities must take the initiative and do good work in line with the spirit of army-people unity that does not run counter to policy, is advantageous for the exchange, is advantageous for the long-range building of the people's armed forces departments, and is advantageous for the armed forces. The concrete problems must be vigorously solved. At present, there are fairly big difficulties in the office buildings, vehicles, and living quarters of the 33 city district people's armed forces departments throughout the province, and all the places must be asked to devise ways to solve them one by one. The local public security departments should grant permission for personnel of people's armed forces departments who come under the transfer of

the establishment to settle there. The problems of the transfer, employment, and schooling of family members and children of the cadres of people's armed forces departments must be vigorously handled in an appropriate fashion in accordance with government regulations.

Fourth, the armed forces and the localities must unite to organize checks of the transfer work, and must jointly help the people's armed forces departments to smooth out the work relationships as fast as possible, "dredge channels," and maintain the continuity of work. Cadres of people's armed forces departments must be treated, trained, and utilized the same as other local cadres. In work, the initiative and creativity of people's armed forces departments must be displayed. In arranging work and assigning tasks, we must be sure to take into account the nature and characteristics of the work of the people's armed forces departments, so that they have the time and energy to integrate with the central tasks of the party committees, and so that they do their own work in a creative fashion. In brief, the armed forces work of the entire province must be done better than in the past and not be permitted to fall off.

Reporter: Thank you, Governor Wang. We believe that, provided everybody unifies thinking, makes joint efforts, and firmly implements the directives of the central authorities, the State Council, and the Military Commission, the transfer work of people's armed forces departments in our province will certainly be satisfactorily completed, and a new situation in militia and reserve duty work will certainly be ushered in.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT

Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Lu Hewei [4151 0735 0251] and Zhang Siyi [1728 1835 4135]:
"Provincial Military District Sets Up Microcomputer Network Terminating Unit
Information Transmission System"]

[Text] "Fast transmission, stable performance, easy and convenient to operate, easy to popularize, strong security--it is in the lead in the PLA and is at the advanced level in China." This was the technical authentication and evaluation made on 7 April by experts and scholars inside and outside the PLA of the microcomputer localized network terminating unit and the high-grade computer network terminating unit information conversion system set up by Jiangxi Provincial Military District.

Last year, focusing on the new situation in which the units were being streamlined and reorganized, the number of offices in organizations was being cut down, and the number of personnel was being reduced, the provincial military district in the last part of May successfully set up an office automation system with a microcomputer localized network as primary, and with a complete set of facsimile, duplicating, and videotape machines. At the beginning of this year, it also developed different types of network terminating unit switching systems. Now the messages transmitted by any terminal in the higher level's computer network and by the provincial military district's localized network work station do not need to be retransmitted, and two-way transmission can be carried out. Also, the system completely meets the standard requirements of the higher level's computer network. The development and application of this system opens a new path for the microcomputer's universal application in the military domain.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

KUNMING ARMY SCHOOL GRADUATES VOLUNTEER FOR FRONT

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 86 p 1

[Article by Fei Yansheng [6316 1750 516B] "Going to the 'Two Mountains' Frontline, Going to Places Where Conditions Are Hardest"]

[Excerpt] In the Kunming Army School, the 300-odd graduating students one after another have expressed their determination to the organizations to go to the "two mountains" frontline, to go to places where conditions are hardest, to go to places where the motherland most needs them.

More than half of this batch of students are Communist Party members; they have taken part in the war of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam at Laoshan Mountain and Zheyin Mountain, and have distinguished themselves in action. Some of them have had the honor of being named "combat heroes" by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee or the former Kunming Military Region. During their period of study in the school, the school's party organization adopted varied forms in organizing them to learn from Qu Xiao [7798 0876], learn from the heroes at their side, and initiate activities to discuss ideals and to explore life's values, helping them to further establish the lofty ideals of communism, and thus causing them to strengthen their high sense of responsibility in dedicating themselves to the construction of national defense modernization, and to arouse their enthusiasm for assiduously studying military theory and techniques. Many of the students struggled tenaciously, had the courage to keep forging ahead, and obtained fairly good academic records.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MILITARY REGION COMMUNICATIONS TO ADAPT TO STRATEGIC NEEDS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Ceng Guangzhen [2582 1684 6859], Dai Xinnian [2071 2450 1628], Qian Yefan [6929 0673 4907], and Gu Zhenxi [0942 2525 2569]: "Nanjing Military Region Holds Conference on Communications Combat Readiness"]

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the leading group in communications combat readiness of the Nanjing Military Region was held in Nanjing on 9 and 10 April.

Xiang Shouzhi [0686 1343 1807], commander of the Nanjing Military Region, went to the meeting and made a speech. He said: Based on the international and domestic situations, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission made the brilliant policy decision to change the strategy of the guiding ideology for national defense construction, so as to begin to put national defense on the track of construction in a period of peace. Communications combat readiness work, as an important component part of national defense construction, must adapt to this change in strategy, and correctly handle the relationship between national defense construction and economic construction. The principle of integrating peace and war and of army-people mutual benefit must be conscientiously implemented, so that in peacetime the work will serve the national economy and the people's production and life, and in wartime be able to meet the requirements of fighting a war.

The meeting readjusted the members of the leading group for communications combat readiness in the military region. Guo Taoren [6753 3447 0117], deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region, is the group's leader. The group's deputy leaders are: Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073], vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality; Chen Huanyou [7115 3562 0645], vice governor of Jiangsu Province; Wu Minda [0702 2404 6671], vice governor of Zhejiang Province; Zhang Dawei [1728 1129 3634], vice governor of Anhui Province; You Dexin [3266 1795 7451], vice governor of Fujian Province; Qian Jiaming [6929 1367 6900], vice governor of Jiangxi Province; and Zheng Bingqing [6774 3521 3237], deputy director of the Logistics Department of the Nanjing Military Region.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FORMER NANJING MR LEADER RETIRES TO XINJIANG

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 22 May 86 p 1

[Article by Wu Dongfeng [0702 2639 1496]: "Zhang Xiqin Moves With Family to Xinjiang"]

[Excerpt] Nanjing, 21 May--Zhang Xiqin [1728 1585 2953], member of the CPPCC and former deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region, recently moved with his family from Nanjing to Xinjiang, where he settled down. He indicated that he wanted to lead his descendants to take root in the border area all his lifetime in order to contribute their strength to the development of the Great Northwest. Comrade Wang Zhen [3769 7201] praised Comrade Zhang Xiqin's choice for his remaining years, saying it manifested the high degree of political consciousness and the firm confidence in the construction of the four modernizations of an old Communist Party member.

Zhang Xiqin is from Dongming County in Shandong Province. In 1949, he accompanied Wang Zhen on the march to Xinjiang. He worked in Xinjiang for 15 years, and forged profound sentiments of friendship with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Afterward, he left Xinjiang and went to the Nanjing Military Region to be its deputy commander and concurrently chief of staff.

Comrade Zhang Xiqin was extremely interested in Xinjiang's development and construction, and he cherished the memory of Xinjiang's scenery. In 1982, after he withdrew to the second line, he made many requests to return to Xinjiang and work there. Some people tried to persuade him that life in Xinjiang was arduous and that it would be better for him to remain south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang River. Zhang Xiqin said: "Xinjiang is now backward compared to the area south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang River. But I understand Xinjiang. There are abundant natural resources there, the territory is vast, and the people are industrious and brave. I believe that Xinjiang will overtake the area south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang River." In December of last year, the PLA General Political Department approved Zhang Xiqin's request to settle down in Xinjiang.

Zhang Xiqin also galvanized his son, daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren, who were working or studying in the Nanjing area, to go to Xinjiang with him. He told his descendants about the beautiful sights in Xinjiang and its prospects for development. He told them the story of the defense and development of Xinjiang by Zuo Zongtang, a patriotic general of the Qing Dynasty. His desire to return to Xinjiang and work there was unanimously endorsed by his family.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHENGDU ARMY SCHOOL GRADUATES--On 20 June, 268 Graduates of the Chengdu Army School went with high spirits to the Yunnan frontline and the Xizang border to defend against the enemy and protect our borders. Shao Nong, director of the Chengdu Military Region Political Department, encouraged the students to strive to achieve for the purpose of national defense modernization. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 86 p 1]

AIR FORCE TO ORGANIZE CIVILIAN AIRLINES--The Chinese Air Force will establish a civilian airline company in order to relieve the present tense domestic passenger transport situation. They plan to transport more than 200,000 passengers within the year. Seventy-five percent of the profits will be returned to the Air Force. [Text] [Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 1]

FUJIAN MD LEADERS--A heroic report-back group held a conference in Fuzhou on 2 December. Presiding over the meeting was Fujian Provincial Military District Political Department Chairman Nie Quanlin [5119 0356 2651]. Attending the meeting were responsible persons from units stationed in Fuzhou, Liao Haiguang [1675 3189 0342], Zhao Huaqing [6392 5478 7230], He Yunfeng [0149 0061 1496], Yang Qing [2799 7230], He Qingyu [0149 1987 1342], Liu Yucai [0491 5148 2088], Zhang Zongde [1728 1350 1795], Shi Rongji [0670 1369 6068], Zhang Liqing [1728 4539 3237], Chen Mingduan [7115 2494 4551], Zhang Fuchun [1728 4395 2504], Qian Yingfa [6929 2019 4099], and Xu Xitang [1776 1585 1016]. Among the young and old heroes honored were those from the Southwest Military Area [xi'nan junqu 6007 0589 6511 0575] and East China Military Area [huadong junqu 5478 2639 6511 0575]. Zhang Zongde, provincial military district political commissar, spoke. [Summary] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1]

GUANGXI MILITIA REPELS VIETNAMESE--On 10 December of last year, five Vietnamese infiltrated into Ningming Xian, Guangxi, with the hope of disrupting the production of our people living near the border. Ten militiamen from the Nahe militia post and Zhilang squad who had long been closely guarding the area, immediately used fierce firepower in a counterattack. Three Vietnamese were killed, and two fled back across the border after being wounded. [Text] [Guangzhou MINBING SHENGHUO in Chinese Vol 2, 5 Feb 86 p 7]

SHENYANG MSD REDUCES TRAINING SITES--The Shenyang Military Subdistrict, diligently carrying out the spirit of pertinent CPC Central Committee and State Council directives, has consolidated the 18 planned 82mm mortar training sites for the entire city into a single training site, saving the country a large sum of money. [Text] [Shenyang DONGHAI MINBING in Chinese Vol 2, 4 Feb 86 p 13]

LAOSHAN FRONTLINE CHIEF COMMANDER--Liao Xilong [1675 6932 7893], deputy commander of the Chengdu Military Region and chief commander of the Laoshan frontline forces, commended 10 party members on the Laoshan front. [Summary] [Dandong GONGCHANGDANGYUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese Vol 6, 8 Jun 86 p 1]

YUNNAN CADRES ATTEND GROUP ARMY COURSE--In order to help units promote and cadres to fully understand the spirit of the Fourth Session of the National People's Congress Sixth Plenary, and to raise theoretical standards, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Party School recently sent two deputy directors from their Training Office to a course for promoting cadre training, sponsored by a certain group army for organizations at and above the regimental level. They reported on assisting study and were warmly received by the units. [Text] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 86 p 3]

SICHUAN PILOT RECRUITMENT--This year's recruitment work for student pilots in Sichuan province has been completed. Accepted students departed Chengdu for the military schools on 19 June. Among those accepted, 54.5 percent of the students were good in the "three areas"; the number of applicants receiving scores of 350 points and above in the five areas of math, physics, chemistry, language, and politics in the country-wide pilot recruitment exam went from 41.2 percent last year to 79.6 percent this year. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 1]

SHANGHAI GARRISON BRIGADE RECTIFICATION--Party rectification at the brigade and regimental levels has been basically completed in the Shanghai Garrison District and rectification in the battalions and companies will commence at the beginning of July. Rectification in the brigades and regiments took 4 months. [Excerpts] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 2]

NAVAL FACTORY--An engineer of East Sea Fleet Factory No 4805 was honored recently in Shanghai. East Sea Fleet Commander Nie Kuiju spoke at the presentation. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 28 Jun 86 p 1]

CSO: 4005/853

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

U.S. CRITICIZED OVER TAIWAN POLICY

OW291106 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] It has been 36 years since U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression against China, split our country, and occupied our territory of Taiwan. During the period, great changes have taken place in Sino-U.S. relations. After U.S. bombing of our northeastern border cities and villages, our people's volunteers waged a war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and the U.S. Seventh Fleet blockaded China's coasts. Then China and the United States established diplomatic relations and developed trade with each other. Military and political leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits.

However, these positive changes in Sino-U.S. relations have not solved the problem concerning Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland. On the contrary, they have further complicated the Taiwan issue. The Taiwan issue is China's internal affair in which the United States has no right to interfere, but the present central leading comrades, in striving to develop Sino-U.S. relations, have repeatedly exercised forbearance and compromised with the United States over the Taiwan issue. After the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the United States requested China to guarantee that the Taiwan issue be settled peacefully. At that time, our government explicitly pointed out that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, and that how to reunite Taiwan with the motherland is entirely China's internal affair with which no foreign countries have the right to interfere. At the same time, our government solemnly told the world that China strives to settle the Taiwan issue peacefully. Moreover, on the very day China and the United States established diplomatic relations, our central leaders stopped artillery bombardment of Jinmen and other islands and deactivated the Fujian Front Command to show their sincerity to the United States. Later, they even deactivated the Fuzhou Military Region.

We may say that the concessions made by China to the United States over the Taiwan issue have reached the limit. Nevertheless, U.S. imperialists regard the Chinese Government actions as compromises and as China's desire to please the United States. They have brazenly trampled underfoot the basic principles on which the two countries established diplomatic relations and have reneged on the obligations they promised to fulfill.

President Reagan and other U.S. officials have repeatedly blustered that to decide Taiwan's future with other than peaceful means will be regarded by the United States as a threat to peace and security in the western Pacific. They assert that the United States must keep its armed forces in the Asian-Pacific Region to resist any act of force that endangers the security of the people and the social and economic systems in Taiwan. They assert that for this reason, the United States will continue to supply Taiwan with materials and weapons to enable it to maintain a sufficient military strength. In other words, the United States on the one hand will supply Taiwan with a large quantity of weapons to obstruct a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue; while on the other hand, it attempts to tell the whole world that China is an aggressor able to invade Taiwan at any time, the United States is devoted to defend peace and security in the western Pacific, and its supply of arms to Taiwan is a just action to prevent a Chinese Communist invasion of Taiwan.

People are particularly indignant that soon after Chief of General Staff Comrade Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States, a Pentagon leader said again that if the United States takes a tough stand, China will make concessions over the issues of sovereignty and U.S. arms sales to Taiwan because China is a backward country in need of U.S. help. The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff even wantonly slandered China and said in a speech that China will dare not expand in the Asian-Pacific region as long as Taiwan is independent, or some such nonsense. In short, [words indistinct] U.S. imperialists have played dirty tricks in order to occupy Taiwan and split China permanently.

However, Taiwan will surely return to the embrace of the motherland and China surely will achieve its reunification. This is the trend of history independent of the subjective will of some Americans. Any scheme to split China permanently is bound to be crushed to pieces by the wheel of history.

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CSO: 4005/809

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

WARNING AGAINST NEW JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW091245 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Forty-nine years have passed since Japan provoked the "7 July Marco Polo Bridge" incident. We should remember, it was on this date that the Japanese imperialists launched a bloody, large-scale war of aggression against China. During their 8-year invasion of China, the Japanese devils killed tens of millions of our compatriots by carrying out the policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all." Now, the present Japanese reactionary government, in an attempt to conceal the crimes committed by the Japanese invaders in China, has arbitrarily revised the contents of its history textbooks. However, a Chinese saying says, "fire cannot be wrapped in a sheet of paper."

The most irritating thing, however, is that some people in our country attempt to whitewash the horrible facts of Japan's long-term military and economic aggression against China in order to promote so-called friendly ties with Japan. These people claim that China and Japan share some common interests and that, therefore, it is necessary to make all-out efforts to develop Sino-Japanese cooperation, including in the military field. Moreover, they have even called for establishment of friendly contacts between the armed forces of the two countries. These people consider themselves to be experienced and farsighted statesmen, but they are too blind to see that the people in power in today's Japan are a bunch of extreme reactionaries who are successors to the old Japanese reactionaries. They also do not seem to notice that the current reactionary Japanese authorities have been reviving militarism with the assistance of the U.S. imperialists.

Facts show that the revival of Japanese militarism is again threatening our people. It was in compliance with the order of Nakasone, a former director general of the Defense Agency and the present prime minister of Japan, that Japanese aggressor troops occupied our Diaoyu Dao. Now, it is again this Nakasone who claims that the Japanese Navy has the right to patrol in waters 1,000 nautical miles off Japan's coast, that Japanese fleets can blockade any important straits and waters in the Far East, and so on. These brutal hegemonic plans of Japan's rising militarism directly threaten China's sovereignty and security.

Last year, China's college students, in carrying forward the "29 January" tradition of safeguarding the motherland's interests, staged an anti-Japanese demonstration. They shouted: "The revival of Japanese militarism endangers China's security!" "Don't invite the Japanese wolf into the house!" "Denounce the crimes of Nakasone!" "Down with Nakasone!" These impassioned, patriotic youths clearly saw that the current Japanese reactionary authorities and their rising militarism are the sworn enemies of the Chinese people. May we ask why those who consider themselves to be experienced and farsighted want to take enemies as friends?

In order to expand its living space and plunder China's natural wealth, Japan has been trying to conquer China not only militarily but also economically. Today, Japan's monopoly groups have tried every means to impose their influence on China's economy so as to enable Japanese companies to obtain privileges for prospecting and exploiting China's mineral resources. Presently, 70 percent of China's large-sized construction projects depend on equipment provided by Japan. One-fourth of China's foreign trade is with Japan. Japanese products are flooding Chinese markets.

Last year when the patriotic students launched the anti-Japanese demonstration, they angrily shouted: "Japan intends to enslave China!" "Stop Japan's economic aggression against China!" "Boycott Japanese goods!" These patriotic youths clearly saw the danger of Japan's large-scale economic expansion in China. Why are those who consider themselves to be experienced and farsighted reluctant to squarely face this threat?

On the 49th anniversary of the anti-Japanese war, we reiterate that if we ignore the painful historical lesson and overlook reality, we shall face serious consequences.

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CSO: 4005/823

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

ATTEMPTS TO APPEASE KUOMINTANG RIDICULED

OW071120 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Not long ago, some maintenance and repair work was done to the tombs of Chiang Kai-shek's and Chiang Ching-kuo's mothers in Chiang Kai-shek's native town in accordance with the CPC central authorities' instructions. At the same time, Chiang Kai-shek's life story was beautified in disregard of historical facts, and not a word was said about his towering crimes against the Chinese people.

In short, in the past 6 years and more, the central authorities have pursued a policy of appeasement toward the Kuomintang and promised to let the Kuomintang keep the capitalist system and even its own armed forces in Taiwan, in the hope that the Kuomintang authorities will support peaceful reunification under the one country, two systems policy. However, the Kuomintang has flatly rejected the proposal.

The Kuomintang dares to stubbornly cling to its position because it has U.S. imperialism as its behind-the-scenes backer, and it can rely on the Taiwan Relations Act adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1976. According to the Act, the United States guarantees to supply Taiwan not only with the latest weapons and technical equipment, but also with the technology to manufacture new weapons.

Recently, there has been a new development in the U.S. pursuit of its two-Chinas policy, with a tendency to sabotage the proposals made by Chinese leaders on peaceful reunification. The U.S. authorities energetically support the Kuomintang reactionaries' so-called "three no's" principle--no contact, no compromise, and no negotiations with the CPC. The U.S. imperialists have been saying such nonsense as that to hold talks with Beijing is like asking a tiger for its skin. They attempt to turn Taiwan into an independent state according to the two-Germanies and two-Koreas model after the present Kuomintang chieftain steps down.

Judging from the present situation, it is impossible to solve the Taiwan issue by trying to persuade the Kuomintang. A central leading comrade put it well when he said that our patience has its limits. If the Kuomintang refuses to take the road of peaceful reunification, we will have no choice but to use force to liberate Taiwan.

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CSO: 4005/823

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

DIFFICULTIES IN ADMISSION TO PARTY

OW150356 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Party rectification is now under way in the nation. However, despite party rectification, unhealthy tendencies are becoming increasingly aggravating. There is one type of unhealthy trend we would like to highlight. That is, some of the leaders in the party hesitating to solve the issue of admitting eligible candidates to the party. They have ignored this issue for many years. For example, Mao Dun, China's former minister of culture and a well-known writer, had worked hard his entire life for the cause of the nation's culture. During the period of White Terror, he had risked his own life to make outstanding contributions to the cause of the people's liberation. After national liberation, he submitted his application to join the party. However, only after some 30 years, at the time he died, was he posthumously admitted as a member of the Communist Party of China. Another was Soong Ching-ling, our former vice president, who had offered outstanding contributions to China's liberation and construction. She was also posthumously admitted as a member of the CPC, only after she died. Well-known people were treated like that. What happened to ordinary scientists and intellectuals was even worse. Some of the scientists had submitted their applications for party membership over more than 20 years. It was not until 40 to 50 years later, when they died, that they were posthumously admitted as members of the CPC.

Recently, an incident occurred in Shanghai. (Zhang Bingnan), a woman comrade, had applied for party membership over more than 20 years. It was not until she was seriously injured by a hoodlum, in a struggle to protect state property, that she was finally admitted as a member of the CPC. She had been working hard for the nation for more than 20 years, while imposing stringent demands on herself. Since she has been an extremely fine person for more than 20 years, why was it not until 25 years later, when she was almost chopped to death during the incident, that she was finally admitted into the party?

Applications for party membership from good people like her will be ignored for 10 or 20 years, if they are only prepared to speak the truth and refuse to do what the leadership asks them to do. On the contrary, applications from fawners are approved as soon as they are submitted. Therefore, we must rectify this kind of party style, otherwise good people cannot join the party, while bad men can join the party at any time, thus creating a situation which is harmful to our nation.

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CSO: 4005/843

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

PLA SOLDIERS SUFFER LOW SOCIAL STATUS

OW161950 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Recently, JIEFANGJUN BAO has received quite a few letters about the declining position of servicemen in society. Some people call this situation servicemen's devaluation. This is going a bit too far. However, to a certain extent it does reveal a major reason why servicemen's position is not as good as in the past.

Because of soaring commodity prices caused by economic reform, the living standard of military cadres in general has been plummeting. As a result, numerous military dependents are experiencing economic difficulties. In addition, because of poor living conditions in PLA units, particularly naval border defense units, there have been difficulties in placing retired and demobilized cadres in the past 2 years. Girls from wealthier families refuse to marry servicemen.

The remarks in a letter sent by a battalion deputy commander of a certain unit under the South China Sea Fleet are of great significance. We now quote the main part of the letter and hope it will attract the attention of the departments concerned.

The letter says: I enlisted for military service in the mid-seventies. Although those were hardly peak days of soldier worship, they were not as bad as today. Joining the army at that time was just like passing a college entrance examination today. How glorious it was for a young man in military uniform! Well-wishers kept coming to his house, and he was so happy that he could not fall asleep at night. He would give a banquet and entertain guests with first-rate cigarettes to celebrate the occasion. The celebrations could be as grand as a wedding.

However, when you are seen in military uniform today, rascals in your neighborhood dare to bluntly call you a common soldier! There are not many young men willing to be drafted into the army now. Who is willing to join the army, wear the green uniform all day long, and be frowned at by girls on the street? Nowadays, to be a soldier seems to offend someone, and a soldier is treated as an inferior in society. When a serviceman goes shopping, he is often bullied. An ordinary shopper can always pick and choose what he likes best, but a serviceman is not allowed to because the salesman thinks he cannot afford the items.

In his letter, this battalion deputy commander also says: A married grassroots-level cadre still has to live a bachelor's life for 10 months a year. Though he saves money, it is inadequate to support his mother and a wife. Local people of our age live in well-furnished houses, but when my wife and I live together for 10 days, we have to borrow quilts and pans and bowls from others. My wife and I live separately. When I go home to be with her, we are on intimate terms. However, because my wife has to plant crops, wait on our old ones, take care of our young ones, and during slack seasons wash quilts and patch up worn-out clothes, she has many complaints. We are on good terms for only a few days, and we start to quarrel. We servicemen certainly understand that defending our home and country is our most glorious duty. However, over the past few years our army cadres, and our grassroots-level cadres in particular, have been facing practical problems in their everyday life. Should they be correspondingly solved through certain reform?

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CSO: 4005/843

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

TRUTH OF LIN BIAO CASE MUST BE BARED

OW201315 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Lin Biao's villa on (Liantong Shan) at Beidaihe has been opened to the public as a testimony to history. The red-walled, plain-looking, and inconspicuous two-storied building has a complicated interior structure with many contrived mechanical devices and a maze of hidden passages, and is luxuriously furnished. It should be noted that this is the first time that such a villa occupied by a top leader has been opened to the public.

Visitors are generally unaware of the details of the tragic 13 September incident which took place at the villa. In the dead of night, on 13 September 1971, stooges of the gang of four forced their way into Lin Biao's villa with a pass issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. They murdered Lin Biao, Ye Qun, Lin Ligu, and a dozen others who were in the villa at the time. They then surreptitiously carried the dead bodies to the Naval airfield at Shanhaiguan, and treacherously staged the so-called farce of Lin Biao's secret flight to avoid punishment. Later the gang of four announced that the Lin Biao clique's counterrevolutionary plot had been foiled, and alleged that Lin Biao had been killed in a plane crash while trying to flee to a foreign country.

The gang of four deliberately schemed the 13 September incident to murder Lin Biao, and to arrest Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Quopeng, Qiu Huizuo, and other military leaders, upon the instigation of its backstage supporter. Seizing on the concocted Lin Biao case, the gang of four usurped military power and persecuted large numbers of military cadres.

Nearly 15 years have elapsed since the 13 September incident, and it is almost 10 years since the death of Mao Zedong and the downfall of the gang of four. Many wrong, false, and frame-up cases perpetrated during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have been redressed during this period. However, so far the biggest frame-up--the Lin Biao case--has not been redressed, and many military cadres implicated in the case are still experiencing physical and mental suffering. Military cadres throughout the army have in recent years been persistently calling for a redress of this exceedingly thorny case involving the army left over from history. Recently many military comrades, senior military cadres in particular, have expressed

endorsement for the relevant documents and facts which have been published and which testify to the fact that Lin Biao was an outstanding military commander. Some central leading comrades have decidedly pointed out that Lin Biao was a PLA military strategist of genius. In his analysis of the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign, Comrade Chen Yun said that if Lin Biao's strategy had not been followed, there would not have been such a quick, decisive victory in the campaign. Comrade Huang Kecheng pointed out that Lin Biao was one of the most celebrated commanders in the PLA's history. In other words, a first step has been taken in correctly evaluating the achievements and errors of Lin Biao in history.

Not long ago, in his speech on correcting party style, a central leading comrade pointed out that the people must be given access to the entire truth and not only to part of it. Now, since we are opening Lin Biao's former residence to the public as a testimony to history, we must also inform visitors about the details of the 13 September incident, and give them the facts on the murder of Lin Biao by the gang of four. In other words, we must make public the actual facts of how the gang of four concocted the false Lin Biao case.

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CSO: 4005/843

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS, FUJIAN GOVERNOR--Taipei, 26 June (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, on behalf of President Chiang Ching-kuo, Thursday swore in Huang Chuan-li as the ROC's new ambassador to Honduras and Wu Chien-tsan as the new governor of Fujian Province. Speaking at the ceremony, Yu encouraged Huang and Wu by quoting President Chiang, saying, "Only if we join closely with one mind and work hard, will we surely overcome our difficulties and fulfill our national mission." Yu said he believes that, with their rich experience and knowledge, Huang will make great achievements in expanding the nation's diplomatic relations with Honduras and Wu will accelerate infrastructural development on the frontline islands of Kinmen and Matsu, Fujian Province. Meanwhile, the Executive Yuan approved the appointment of Adm Tsou Chien as new ambassador to South Korea. He is to succeed Hsueh Yu-chi, who will be assigned to a new post. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 27 Jun 86 OW] /12858

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